Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820. [NUMBER 1556.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 20th day of March 1820.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

St. Thomas's Church.

SUNDAY next being EASTER-DAY, there will be a Collection as usual after the Sermon, in aid of the Church Charitable Fund, for the Benefit of European and other Poor.

VESTRY ROOM,
29th March, 1820.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, That Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Effects of the late *Jacob Johannes*, Armenian deceased, be granted to *Hosannah Jacob Johannes* widow, and *Johannes Jacob*, of Bombay, Armenians; all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 21st day of March 1820.

FRED. AYRTON.
(2) PROCTOR.

THE SHIP
Hope,
Capt. J. J. DENHAM,

WILL Sail for Muscat in five or six days, will take a few Tons of Light Goods at the usual Freight; apply to the Commander.

Bombay, March 29.

The Orient,
650 TONS,
WILL SAIL FOR
London,
On the 15th April next.

THE Superior Accommodations of this Vessel offer a desirable opportunity to Ladies or Families intending to return to England, and the roomy and airy Cabins below being well adapted for Gentlemen, combined with the advantages of a Medical Attendant; every comfort a Ship can afford may be depended on.

For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. *Reynolds*, opposite the Church.

Bombay, March 29.

THIRD
Bombay Lottery,
FOR COMPLETING THE
Funds required for the Erection of a
Town Hall,
AND FOR THE
General Improvement
of the
Town of Bombay;
TO BE CONDUCTED BY A
Committee of Superintendence,
APPOINTED BY THE
HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	Rs.	30,000	Rs.	30,000
1	"	"	20,000	"	20,000
2	"	"	10,000	"	20,000
3	"	"	5,000	"	15,000
10	"	"	1,000	"	10,000
20	"	"	500	"	10,000
300	"	"	100	"	30,000
337	Prizes,				135,000
1163	Blanks,				
	Applicable to the above named purposes and expences of the Lottery.				15,000
1500	Tickets at Rs. 100 each			Rs.	1,50,000

1st.—The Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury of the Presidency, without deduction, thirty days after the drawing shall be completed.

2nd.—The drawing will commence on Thursday, the 1st. June next, and will continue on the two succeeding days, at the rate of Three Hundred Tickets per day; the first drawn Hundred of which will be Prizes, of One Hundred Rupees each, and the other Two Hundred, Blanks.

3rd.—The remaining Six Hundred Tickets will be drawn on two future days, of which due notice will be given.

4th.—The Prize of Twenty Thousand Rupees (20,000) will arise, on the fourth day of drawing, to the Hundredth (100) Ticket taken out of the Wheel; and the Hundredth Ticket drawn on the last day will be entitled to the Prize of Thirty Thousand Rupees (30,000).

5th.—The Price of such Tickets as may be unsold after the first day of drawing will be increased to One Hundred and ten Rupees (110); and after the third day of drawing, the unsold Tickets will be liable to such further increase as the Committee of Superintendence shall judge proper.

6th,—Tickets, duly authenticated, will be sold at the Presidency only, by the Agents Mr. *William Milburn* and Mr. *W. H. Hamilton*, at the Office of the former.

7th—Gentlemen at Outstations will be furnished with Tickets, on the transmission of orders for the amount, payable at sight.

Published by direction of the
Committee of Superintendence,
W. MILBURN
W. H. HAMILTON
AGENTS.

Bombay, 22d March 1820.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
For Sale
On Commission.

Mr. ANDERSON,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has received per Ship *Sarah*, Capt. *Thacker*, a few copies of the East India Register and Directory for 1819. Corrected up to the latest period. The Family Mansion, by Miss *Taylor*, Don Juan, by the Right Hon'ble Lord *Byron*, New Edition; Don Juan with a Biographical account of the Right Hon'ble Lord *Byron* and his Family, including, also, a sketch of the Vampyre Family; the Pamphleteer for October 1819; an Apology for the Bible, by the Right Rev. *Richard Watson*, D. D.; Army List for November, and the Asiatic Journal for British India and its Dependencies, for the month of November 1819. And which may be had, on application at Mr. *Anderson's* Office.

Mr. A. Has also several Copies of the Asiatic Journals bound for the years 1816 and 17, and first half year of 1819.

Bombay, March 29.

MR. ANDERSON has received per Ship Lonach Captain *Driscoll*, that well known paper entituled "THE CORRESPONDENT FOR INDIA" which many suppose is admirably calculated to answer the purpose intended. Its principles are moderate, and Doctrines sound, and Mr. A. sincerely hopes that it will soon attain a fair circulation in India and particularly at the Outstations where it would be a desirable object; at present Mr. A. has only received a few Copies, viz. 5th *a* 10th, 12th *a* 17th, 19th *a* 24th, 26th *a* 31st July, 2d *a* 7th, 9th *a* 14th, 16th *a* 21st, 23d *a* 28th, 30th August and 4th September, 6th *a* 11th do. 13th *a* 18th, 20th *a* 25th September, 1819, and which may he had on application at his Office at one Rupee each.

Mr. *Anderson* will feel thankful for Subscribers to this Invaluable Paper, to enable him to send a list of their names by the return of the *Lonach* to London.

(2) *Bombay, 22d March.*

Madeira, Lisbon and Calcavella.

Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA & Co.
Have for Sale
THE ABOVE GENUINE
Old Wines.

MADEIRA from Respectable Portuguese Houses on the Island, per Pipe. , , , Rs. 700
Ditto in 6 dozen Chests, per doz. 24
Old Lisbon in do. do. per doz. 18
Calcavella per Pipe, , , , 450
Ditto per dozen, , , , , 20

Bombay, March 29.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
This day.

SEVERAL articles of Wearing Apparel &c. the Property of the Estate of a Gentleman deceased; Watches, also Hessian Boots, Hats, Glass Ware, &c.

At 12 o'clock will put up, an English Grey-hound, and a Saddle Horse, and Bichova Tent.

Bombay, March 29.

THE SHIP
Mulgrave Castle,

WILL Sail positively for England from the 20th to the 23d of April; has good Accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain *Ralph* at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford & Co.*

Bombay, March 29.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MARCH, 1820.

LIEUTENANT Humphrey Lyons of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of four Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in council sanctions the field orders issued by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. on the 28th ultimo authorizing an Establishment of ten Horses and Dromedary men at Rasul-Khyma, and directs that the detachment of the 1st. Battalion 2d Regiment now at the Presidency and the families of such of the men of that Corps as may be desirous of proceeding to the Persian Gulf be sent to Rasul Khyma, and that the Flank companies of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. now there be withdrawn and ordered to join the head quarters of the corps.

18th March 1820.

Lieutenant A Austen, of the 1st Batt. 10th Regt. of M. N. I. having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his making a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the Pay and allowances of the Troop Quarter Master of Horse Artillery at the following amount vizt.

	Rs.	Qs.	Reas.	
Pay or Subsistence, . .	2	"	80	per diem
Half Batta in Garison 1 Rupee & in the field. . .	2	"	"	per Ditto
Tent Carriage in the field	30	"	"	per month
Horse Money	42	"	"	per Ditto
Stationery, Lights, &c .	7	"	"	per Ditto

The Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order issued under date the 24th August 1810.

General Order by Government dated the 24th August 1810.

Much Inconvenience having been experienced from delay in preferring claims of a pecuniary nature, Government frequently not having it in their power, in consequence of such delay, to make that inquiry into the circumstances of the case, so essentially necessary towards guiding their decision, it is resolved, that all claims which are not preferred within a period, of one, or at farthest, of two months from the date of the performance of the duty, shall on that account alone be liable to rejection; whilst in respect to those not preferred within the period of four months, the rejection shall be positive, of which regulation, all parties interested are accordingly required to take notice, that they may avoid the hurtful consequences to their own interests of such protracted postponements in bringing forward their accounts, or pretensions, on points connected with expectations of a pecuniary description.

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

20th March 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon Bly to relieve, Assistant Surgeon Butchart from the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's Cruizer Teignmouth.

21st March 1820.

The force employed in the Persian Gulf under the Command of Major General Sir William G. Keir K. M. T. having been broken up, the Honorable the Governor in Council, in discharge of a duty the execution of which he had postponed, until the service in that quarter had terminated, desires to express to Lieutenant Colonel Warren of His Majesty's 65th.

His Majesty's 65th Regt. detail of Bombay Artillery Flank Companies of the 1st Bat. 2d Regt. of Bombay N. I.	Regiment, and to the officers, non Commissioned officers and Men composing the detachment employed in the attack of the fort of Zaya his acknowledgment for the energy, promptitude and effect with which that service was performed.
See dispatch dated the 3d of January published in the Courier Extraordinary dated the 26th of the same month.	The testimony which has been borne by the Major General to the judgement and decision of Lieutenant Colonel Warren in the conduct of those operations has afforded an additional instance to those which the records of the Bombay Government already contain, of the services of that very respectable officer.
Major Colebrooke, Capts. Digby " Backhouse, " Cocke, " Thompson, " Wilson, Lieuts. Price, " Morley, " Marriott, " Place, " Warren,	The applause which the Major General has bestowed in his orders dated the 25th of December 1819 on the gallantry of the Rifle Company of His Majesty 65th Regiment under Lieutenant Hunt, on the conduct of the officers of that and of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, of the Engineers and Artillery, of his personal staff, and of the acting staff to the detachment, the Governor in Council has perused with the highest gratification.

Nor could the value of the services of His Majesty's Navy be marked in terms more decisive, than under

the declaration made by the Major General that "the enterprize must have failed without their assistance," and the Governor in Council again requests that Captains Collier C B and Walpole, and Lieut. Campbell, will accept of the thanks of this Government for their zealous and distinguished co-operation.

Though the field in which the operations in the Persian Gulph were carried on, did not afford sufficient scope to the professional talents of the Officer Commanding or to the Gallantry of the Troops of which the force was composed, still many opportunities presented themselves, for the display of those acts of humanity and forbearance towards a weak enemy, which are the characteristic traits of British soldiers, and the Governor in Council entertains a confident expectation, that the effects of those qualities, which were eminently conspicuous in many instances (so opposite from what the Arabs in the Gulph have been accustomed to experience from an enemy,) will have created a salutary impression on that uncivilized and misguided race, which cannot fail of encouraging them to an adherence to those ulterior arrangements, which are in progress for completing and confirming by concilitary measures, that permanent reform in their habits, which has been so successfully commenced by the power of our Arms.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the Horse allowance for all ranks entitled to draw it on this Establishment at (30) thirty Rupees per Mouth from the 1st. of this Month.

The Governor in Council sanctions the appointment made by Major General Smith C. B. on the 22d ult. of Capt. Sharpe, Personal Brigade Major to the Major General to act as Deputy Adjutant General to the Poona Division of the Army during the absence of Captain Halifax from ill health.

22d March, 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council considering the former solemn declaration on honor, annexed to Medical certificates in support of applications for furlough to be in all respects sufficient, directs that the General Order dated the 14th of January 1813 be modified accordingly, a solemn declaration on honor being substituted for the Oaths to be annexed to the forms of certificates prescribed by those orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 24th Lieut. E. Shaw, P. A. Infantry, from Poonah.
Do. do. Dumaresque, 1st | 4th Regt. from Dapoolee.
Do. 25th Capt. Parlo, 5th Regt. from Europe.
Do. do. Capt. Mutford, 5th Regt. do.
Do. do. Mr. C. Rebenack, Cadet, do.
Do. do. Lieut. Fawcett, 2d Regt. L C. from Raycoote.
Do. do. Lieut. Hunter, P. A. Horse, from Rajpoor.
Do. 26th Capt. John Canning, B. E. from Bengal.
Do. do. Lieut. Whyte, do.
Do. 28th Cadet, A. T. Johnson, Infantry, from England.
DEPARTURES—March 23d. Lieut. J Lang, 2d | 11th to Surat.
Do. 26 Lieut. Hennett, 2d | 11th to Satarra.
Do. do. Ensign Henry H. Lewis, H. M. 30th Regt. to Jamaica.
Do. 27th Assistant Surgeon, G. A. Stuart, D. M. S. Kaira to Baroda.
Do. 28th Lieut. Baynes, 1st | 4th Regt. to Dapoolie.

MR. EDITOR,

I herewith send you a bundle of papers which I would have if possible restored to their rightfull owners, I leave the means to be pursued entirely to yourself, the one marked R. I think you might venture to publish, and tell your readers that I am going back to Agra, finding no field for the exercise of my talent in Bombay.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your Servant,
THE OBSERVER.

Bombay, March 29.

MR. EDITOR,

I am sorry to find that Hosheearee, has taken the rather coarse jocularity (I allow) of Atys, for invective; let him rely, that nothing, was less intended, for he himself is an admirer of the Hindoos, though he deplores the superstition, that so enthralls them. He has lived almost as long among them as Hosheearee, and I have no doubt is as fully alive to their good qualities. Yet I think he would shrink from a Hook in his back, or from taking a Swing with his head downwards like the Beiragee at the end of the Flats; both of which feats were exhibited in Bombay, on a Sunday not a month ago.

If Hosheearee admits these last facts let him state if the emancipation of a nation from such superstitions is not desirable.

I am Mr. Editor,
Yours and Hosheearees Friend,
ATYS, KE BAHEE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the papers, from the Observer, who may depend that no exertion shall be wanting on our part, to meet his wishes; we shall consider about the insertion of the paper marked R.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 2
30 Days —— on Calcutta — 109 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras — 102½ — 100 Madras do,
8 Days —— on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days —— on Poonah — 103 — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad, 110 — 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1820.

The Sarah Captain Thacker from London the 8th of November anchored in the harbour on Friday evening last, and the Traveller, Captain Hutchinson, from the same place came in on Monday; by these Ships we have received our regular files of papers which will enable us to enter more into detail, with regard to the affairs of our native country than we have had opportunity of doing for some time, having been indebted to the Journals of the other presidencies for all our English news.

Whilst it is satisfactory to observe, that the meetings in the different part, of the country, have been held with quiet and decorum, it is still more so, to find that the demagogues Hunt, Watson and Thistlewood are at loggerheads, and the report of the last meeting in the Metropolis in Finsbury market, which will be found in our present number, is pretty demonstrative of the public feeling towards those disturbers of the peace; at this immeasurable distance, however we find it dificult, to say much on this subject, nor do we find much impartiality in the public prints for the Courier and Chronicle, now give each other the lie direct without the least ceremony.

The Times seems to steer a middle course, and on the subject of mischievous publications thus expresses its sentiments.

It is said that the venders of certain publications against whom bills of indictment were not presented to the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex, are to be proceeded against in the way of criminal information, by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. We ardently wish that officer to do his duty, towards which the late decisions give him ample encouragement; for we think that the prompt and effectual enforcement of the existing laws will above all things abate the necessity, if not disprove the expediency, of enacting new ones. We feel, with all the decent part of the community, just indignation that a convicted blasphemer should still in open day pursue his guilty course of violating the laws. It will be recollected, however, that the wretched man is not out of the hands of justice, and that the severity of punishment ought to be regulated by the obstinacy or contrition of the offender. A man must not expect to be too strong for the laws; and above all such a man as this, who cannot even procure bail to the most trifling amount for his appearance to abide the award of the Court.

We deprecate new laws, because we know full well the disposition of power to abuse them. We had thought at one time, of a stamp upon all small publications. But in this case it would be difficult to draw a general rule, which should not comprise useful and pious, as well as dangerous and irreligious tracts. Perhaps, if any change is really contemplated, it might be most advisable to allow a summary power to Magistrates, to stop the publication of works respecting which a Jury has already decided that they are libellous. The foundation of such a procedure would still in effect be the award of a British Jury; neither could the publisher or vender plead ignorance of the nature of a work already condemned. Such a course as this seems at least more likely than any other to meet the present evil, which creates such general disgust.

The *Times* has discovered a happy secret, by which it transforms the whole body of Radical Reformers into a host of Government spies. "Many of these," it says, alluding to *Thistlewood* and his friend *Hunt*, who affect the greatest fury, *we verily believe to be spies*!" We dare say a very large majority of the *present readers* of this "leading journal of Europe," find it convenient to profess the same belief.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. :—

Captain J. Jameson, Earl of Balcarras; Capt. T. Larkins, Warren Hastings; Captain C. Le Blanc, Thames—Bombay and China.

Captain P. Cameron, London—St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Island, and China.

Captain J. Pearson, General Hewitt—for China direct.

[*The Courier October*—28.

The *Leander*, 60, Capt. Charles Richardson, C. B., will go out of Portsmouth-harbour early in this week, completely fitted and stored for the East-India station. Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and K. C. B., is expected shortly afterwards to hoist his flag, and proceed in her to succeed Sir Richard King.

Commodore Sir George Ralph Collier, Bart. and K. C. B. arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, preparatory to proceeding in the *Tartar*, 42, to resume hi command on the coast of Africa. [*The Times*,—*November* 9

The whole of the Transports have returned from the Persian Gulf, and His Majesty's Ship Liverpool and Eden may now be shortly expected.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Blenden Hall, (Greig) is advertized to sail from London direct to this place in the middle of November.

The H. C. Surveying Ship the Margaret and Francis, is ordered to be Docked and fitted, for the same service.

The Dunvegan Castle, is a new Ship, built at Chittagong.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 22. Ship Eliza, John G. Firth, from Mauritius, 16th January.
Do. do. Ship Upton Castle, T. J. Atkinson, from Ras el Khima 6th March.
Do. do. Ship Carron, H. R. Weddell from Do. Do.
Do. 23. Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, from Chittagong 4th Feb.
Do. do. Brig Cauderbux, Nacqudah Aboobucker, from Cannanore 5th March.
Do. 24th Ship Sarah (Free Trader), John Thacker, from London 12th Nov.
Do. 25. Ship Cornwall W. Richardson, from the Persian Gulph, 8th March.
Do. 26. Ship Hope, J. J. Denham, from Calcutta.
Do. do. Ship Faz Rehmanee, M. Boles, from Ras el Khima.
Do. 28. Ship Traveller, Alexander Hutcheson, from London, 14th Nov.
Do. do. Ship Asia Felix, M. Bradshaw, from Calcutta, 19th Feb.

PASSENGERS.

Per Upton Castle.—Captain Henderson, Dr. McNiel, Lieut. Dunbabin, Lieut Crawley; a Detachment of the Expedition.

Per Carron.—Lieut. Bayly, Lieut. Bartlett, 35 Sepoys.

Per Dunvegan Castle.—Mr. C. Cauntor Supercargo.

Per Sarah.—Mrs. Colonel Ludlow, Mrs. Palin Miss Clark, Miss Rebeneck, Miss Lleuellyn Miss Boye, Captain Midford, Captain Palin Mr. Morris, Mr. Hunt Mr. Rebeneck,

Per Cornwall.—Captain J. Smith, Lieut. Peytan.

Per Hope.—Captain Canning, Mrs. Canning & Child Mr. Middleton, Lieut. White.

Per Faz Rahmanee.—Captain Frederick, Captain Sherriff, Lieut. Victor; Mr. Barnes Cond.

Per Traveller.—Mrs P. V. Agnew, Miss E. Ord, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Otley.

DEPARTURES.—March 21. His M. Brig Curlew, William Walpole Esq. Captain, to Trincomalie.
Do. do. Brig Harriet, O. B. Williams, to the Malabar Coast.
Do. 23. Brig Catharine, Robert Gibson, to Columbo and Madras.
Do. 24. Brig Bombay Merchant, Henry W. Hyland to Mocha and Judda.
Do. do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fuckera, to Surat.
Do. 26. Ship John Palmer (Freetrader) G. Saunders, to Cape of Good Hope, and London.
Do. do. Brig Prime, W. Lewis, to Acheen.
Do. do. Brig Ganges, S. T. Ball, to Porto Nova.
Do. do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa, Peerbhoy, to Jumbooseer.
Do. 26. Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bahadoor, to Jumbooseer.
Do. do. The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain Charles Sealy, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Biramgore, J. Crockett to China.

PASSENGERS.

Per John Palmer.—Mrs. Eatwell, Captain Eatwell B. M. and 2 Children, Lieutenant Austen, Lieutenant Briggs, Mr. Shee. C. S.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Orient, for London.
Ship Samarang, for Calcutta.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, for Malacca.
Ship Sophia, for Bussorah.
Ship Jessy, for Bengal.
Portue.—Brig Caçador, for Macao.
Ship Angelica for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Margaret and Frances, Antelope, Teignmouth, Mercury and Ernaad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Conde de Rio Pardo, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Faz Rahmanee, Asia Felix.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, Cambridge, Jessy, Eliza, Dungevan Castle, Hope.

FREE TRADERS.
Orpheus, Mulgrave castle, Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach, Sarah, Traveller.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caçadore, Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Cader Bux.

MADRAS.
Dotterel, Brig.

SIAMESE.
Navakhan Samoot.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEB. 27.—Ship Sherburne, Charles Beach, from Liverpool 12th November.
Do. do. Ship Lady Flora, Francis Balston from Covelong 11th February.
MARCH.—1. Ship Po, T. H. Higgins, from Maland 22d February.
Do. do. 2, Ship Bannerman, H. Hunter, from Bombay 26th Jan. and Columbo 6th February,
Do. do. Ship Harriet, Edward Studd, from Persian Gulph, Bombay, Quilon, and Madras 19th February.
Do. 3. Ship Agincourt, T. Fireman, from London 7th August, Trincomalie 31st Jan. and Madras 19th February.

OFF CALCUTTA.

FEB. 27.—The Cornwallis.
Do. do. The Otter, (Amr. Brig.)
Do. 29. The Edmonstone.
MARCH. 1. The Perseverance.
Do. 2. The Caledonia.
Do. do. The John Tobin.
Do. do. The Eliza, Captain Hay.
Do. do. The Sherburne.
Do. do. The Conde de Rio Pardo, (P.)
Do. 3. The Harriet,
Do. do. The Po.
Do. 4 The Agincourt.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sherburne—Mrs. Beach, & infant daughter, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Marine.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Brig Lynx, Capt. R. Siddons, for Port Jackson, and Brig Norfolk, Captain T. R. Court for Penang, Sincapore and Batavia. in a day or two.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH, 3 Ship Georgiana, J. Rogers, for Masulipatam and Red-sea.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The *Indian Trader*, *Asia*, *Cæsar*, (P.) *Phœnix*, (Amr.) *Rochester*, *Glorioso*, *Pallas*, (Brig.) and *Tweed*, (D. Brig.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 4th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The outward bound Ship Samdanny, and the inward bound Ships Lady Flora, Milford and John Bannerman.
Passed down,—the Neptune.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The Rozalia, (P.)

SAUGUR.

Remain,—The outward bound Ships Georgiana, Worthington and Bencoolen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 7. Brig Maria, R. Walker, from Manilla 22d January.
Do. 8. Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Trincomallie 2d March.
Do. 10. Brig Cenous, H. Smith, from do. 4th do.
Do. do. Brig Prosper, B. S. Vaz, from do. 2d do.
Do. 12. Ship Mary Ann, F. Webster, from Bombay 19th January.
Do. do. Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, from do. 6th February and Cochin 13th February.
Do. 15. Ship Pascoa, S. Ashmore, from Bombay 2d Feb. and Covelong 15th do.
Do. do. Ship Ann and Amelia, J. White, from Point de Gaile 6th March.
DEPARTURES.—March 11. Brig Fairy, Curry Nardo, for Masulipatam.
Do. do. Brig Sincapore, H. Salter, for Coast and Calcutta.
Do. do. Brig Victorine, Begnaud, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; do. Schooner Eliza, J. Washmud, for Colombo.
Do. 12. H. M. S. Carron, Furneaux, on a Cruize.
Do. Ship Mellish, H. Becher, for London.
Do. Ship Britannis, M. Snowball, for Coast & Rangoon.
Do. 14th, Schooner Black Joke, Captain Eglan, for Quilon.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, 28th March, the Lady of Lieut. Grubb H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.
On Sunday the 26th Instant, Mrs. S. J. Cross, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Colaba on Sunday Morning last after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Dunn, Conductor, in the military Auditor General's department. By his death an afflicted Widow has to deplore the loss of an affectionate and industrious Husband, and a numerous acquaintance that of an agreeable Companion and steady friend.
On Saturday morning last, Vartines Simons, Armenian Merchant, leaving a Poor Widow and 4 Children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, at the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Lieut. George Ernest Britten, of the 20th Bengal Regt. eldest son of Thomas Britten, Esq. of Forrest Hill, in the County of Kent, to Margaret, Youngest Daughter of the late Peter Gaillet, Esq. of Heavitree, near Exeter, Devon.
At Berhampore, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Robert Henry Hall, Assistant Apothecary, to Mrs. Jane Ward, widow of the late Mr. William Ward, of the Benevolent Institution.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

At St Andrew's Church, on Monday afternoon, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Benjamin Turner, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Mary B. Hewett.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 3d instant, Mrs C. D'Souza, of a Son.

On the 31 ultimo, between Rajmahal and Sackreegully, Mrs. E. Johnson, of a Daughter.

On the 14th ultimo, Mrs. Henry Martindell, of a Daughter.

On the 15th ultimo, at the quarters of the late Major-General Carstin, in Fort William, the Lady J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 1st instant, Miss Rosey Castleman, the youngest Daughter of Mr. W. Castleman, aged 7 years.

At Allipore, on the 28th ultimo, at the residence of her father, George DaCosta, Esq. Miss Lucy Dorothy DaCosta, aged 13 years, 5 months and 15 days.

On the 21st ultimo, the Daughter of Monsieur Picard, aged 4 months and 19 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 31st January, Mrs Mary James, the Lady of Captain William James, Deputy Asst. Adj.-Gen. of the Saugor Field Force, and second Daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, of the Cholera Morbus. Charles Edward Pinto, Esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Lackersteen and Co.—aged 23 years, 11 months and 23 days.

At Futtyghur, on the 13th January, Mrs. Hastings, the Lady of the Revd. John Paget Hastings, after a few days illness. The untimely loss of this excellent young woman, who fell a victim to premature confinement, is deeply felt and regretted by her numerous relations and friends, to whom affectionate and the most amiable manners had fondly endeared her.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, 6th inst., at Walcot-church, Bath, Henry Till, Esq. of London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Dr. Hayward, of Bath, and widow of J. C. Stoequeler.

On Monday, the 8th inst., at Sunbury, by the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, Capt. James Athill, of the Royal Navy, only son of the Hon. Samuel Byam Athill, of the island of Antigua, to Selina Theresa, third daughter of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., his Majesty's late Procurator-General.

On Monday, the 8th inst., J. C. Hartsinck, Esq., of Bath, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hankey, Esq., banker of London.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, March 4 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
at par.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	0 4

MARCH, 4.

STATEMENT,

Shewing the result of the Opium Sale, which took place on the 2nd March, 1820.

Quality.	*Chests Sold*	*Produce in Sa. Rs.*	*Average pr chest.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest*
Behar,	1,672	35,51,250	2,125 12 0	2,180	2115
Benares	332	6,93,420	2,088 9 10	2,105	2085
Total	2,004	42,47,670	2,119 9 6		

Letters from Jaulnah, state that a person recently obtained an interview with General Doveton, and offered to give up the person of Appa Sahib,—on condition, that he, the party making the offer,, should receive a Jaghire, and a high pecuniary reward. The terms are stated to have been so extravagant, that the General could not accede to them—but, he proposed a large sum of money, which was refused. This person was then placed under restraint, and the troops. to which we have alluded in a former paragraph, were sent to search Conderabad, which is the Pettah of Old Jaulnah, for the fugitive Rajah. The search, however, proved unsuccessful; and the party who proposed to deliver up the Rajah, has positively refused to make any discovery of the place of his concealment.

We learn with great concern, that the Cholera Morbus, has committed much havoc among the troops on the coast. European as well as Native. Several hundred Sepoys of a native Battalion marching from Quilon towards Arcot, have been attacked by this dreadful disorder—and many casualties have happened: and his Majesty's 53d Regiment in proceeding from Trichinopoly to Bellary, has lost many men. It has been remarked on the Coast, that the troops are more subject to this disease, when marching, than while in cantonments.

Madras.

[MARCH 16.

The Ships *Kingston* and *Wellington* sailed for England on Tuesday evening.

By the *Albion* lately arrived at Port Louis from England, intelligence it [illegible] to have been received there that [illegible], was about to return as [illegible], and to take his passage on the [illegible] ship of Sir H. Blackwood.

A considerable sensation has been felt at the Presidency, during the past week, in consequence of one of the oldest Mercantile Houses, having been under the necessity of suspending its payments, and appointing Trustees: a circumstance of this description is always greatly to be deplored, and particularly as in the present instance, where the interests of numerous individuals both in this Country, and in Europe, must necessarily be involved; much therefore is it to be desired, that an establishment of this description should be found capable, with the assistance of its Friends and Constituents, of resuming its operations—instances have been known, after an investigation by Trustees of Houses thus assisted, having successfully proceeded; and considering the extended sphere of its operations, a wish that this Establishment may prove another instance, cannot but be very general.

It appears that a considerable degree of sickness prevailed on board H. M. Ship Topaze at the time of her arrival at the Isle of France, which having been about the period of the breaking out of the Epidemic, an opinion was entertained that the disease had been brought by this Ship from Manilla; an inspection however was made by the proper Medical Officers, and an official report was published in the Mauritius Gazette, which states, that in the opinion of the Chief and other Medical Officers who inspected the Ship on her arrival, there, was no contagious disease on board.

English Extracts.

THE NAVY.—The following is a correct return of Ships building, and ordered to be built, in the several Dock-yards, with the number of guns they are intended to carry:

PLYMOUTH.	DEPTFORD.	WOOLWICH.
2 ..of ..120 guns.	1 ..of .. 84 guns.	2 ..of .. 60 guns.
1 . . 104 ——	1 . . . 74 ——	4 . . . 46 ——
1 . . . 74 ——	1 . . . 60 ——	2 . . . 28 ——
1 . . . 60 ——	6 . . . 46 ——	4 . . . 10 sloops
1 . . . 50 ——	2 . . . 28 ——	PORTSMOUTH.
3 . . . 46 ——	3 . . . 10 sloops	1 ..of .. 104 guns.
2 . . . 38 ——	2 bombs	2 . . . 74 ——
3 . . . 10 sloops	PEMBROKE.	1 . . . 60 ——
2 bombs.	2 ..of ..84 guns.	4 . . . 46 ——
1 cutter,	6 . . . 46 ——	2 . . . 28 ——
CHATHAM.	2 . . . 28 ——	1 . . . 20 ——
1 ..of ..120 guns.	4 . . . 10 sloops	3 . . . 10 sloops
1 . . . 106 ——	1 bomb.	SHEERNESS.
2 . . . 84 ——	1 cutter.	2 sloops of 10 guns
5 . . . 46 ——	WOOLWICH.	BOMBAY.
3 . . . 28 ——	1 ..of .. 84 guns.	2 ..of .. 84 guns.
3 . . . 10 sloops	1 . . . 80 ——	1 . . . 74 ——
1 bomb.	1 . . . 74 ——	1 . . . 46 ——

Total.—Three of 120 guns, one of 106, two of 104, eight of 84, one of 80, six of 74, five of 60, one of 50, twenty-nine of 46, thirteen of 28, one of 20, 22 sloops of 10, six bombs, and two cutters.—Grand Total 100.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—The accounts from Liverpool and Manchester are exceedingly favourable, the purchases of Cotton are reported to be extensive, the prices improving: these accounts have, however, little effect on this market; the purchases since our last little exceed 400 bags; 170 Berbice and Demerara, very middling to fine, 13 7/8d. a 16 1/2d; a few goods Carriacou 15 1/8d, very good Jamaica 14 1/8, very middling Barbadoes 12 7/8d, inferior Montserrats 10 7/8d, middling St. Domingo 11 3/8d, fair Carthagena 10 1/4d. and 10 3/8d, fair new Orleans 14d. *a* 14 1/8d; 40 fair shipping, quality Bengals 6 7/8d *a* 7 1/4d, and 20 Surats 8 1/2d. [*Liverpool* 6.

"The stock of Cotton in the hands of the dealers and spinners having been much reduced, in consequence of the smallness of their purchases for the last few weeks, the trade have this week come forward and purchased freely: on Tuesday the demand became very animated, and has since continued so; prices have advanced 1/4d. per lb. in Boweds, Orleans, and Brazils. The sales of the week are—3350 Boweds 12 1/4d *a* 13d. for ordinary to fair 13 1/4d. *a* 13 3/4d. for good fair to very good, and a few prime 14d; 1500 Orleans 12 1/2d. *a* 13 1/2d. for ordinary to fair, 13 3/4d. *a* 15 1/2d. for good fair to good, and a few prime 17d; 90 Tenessees 11 1/4d. *a* 12d; 150 Sea Island 2s. *a* 2s 5d. for middling to good, and a few fine 2s. 9d: 1500 Pernams 17d. *a* 18 1/2d; 3300 Maranhams 15 1/4d. *a* 16d. 250 Bahias 16d *a* 17d; 900 Minas Geuras 13d. *a* 13 1/2d; 50 Minas Novas 15 1/2d; 100 Demeraras 16 1/2d. *a* 18d; 30 Carthagenas 11 1/2d; 10 Madras 10d; 260 Surats 7 1/4d. *a* 8 1/4d. for ordinary to middling, 10d. *a* 10 1/2d. for good; 310 Bengals 7 1/4d. & 8d. for middling to fair, 8 1/2d. *a* 8 1/4d. for good fair to good; making altogether 11,900 bags. The arrivals are only 4600 bags."

[*London*,—*Nov.* 9.

OLD BAILEY, OCT. 28.

CONTEST FOR PRECEDENCY BETWEEN THE SHERIFFS.

On announcing the opening of these Sessions in the *Courier* of Wednesday last, we stated, that Mr. Sheriff Parkins withdrew from the Court. in consequence of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell having taken his seat in the box appointed for the senior Sheriff.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Sheriff Parkins was in Court, and occupied the seat as senior Sheriff, and a little before ten proceeded out of Court to usher in the Judges.

[It may be here necessary to inform most of our reader, that according to established etiquette, it is the practice for the senior Judge to take the right of the Court, and he enters a door on the right side of the bench, attended (according to the same established custom) by the senior Sheriff, whilst the junior Judge is ushered in at the door on the left by the junior Sheriff.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins, aware of this practice, and still claiming his right of seniority, left the seat which he had occupied on the right of the Court, and proceeded out by the door on the same side, as soon as it was known that the Judges had arrived. His object was, of course to be ready to attend the senior Judge, (Mr. Baron Wood.) On his coming out, however, he found Mr. Sheriff Rothwell had occupied the post before him, so that there were, according to the rival claims, two senior Sheriffs ready to attend the one senior Judge, whilst the Junior Judge was likely to be left to attend himself. On perceiving this, Mr. Justice Park demanded why he was left unattended?

Mr. Sheriffs PARKINS replied, that his colleague was at his wrong side, and should be with Mr. Justice Park as his attendant, for that he (Mr. Parkins) was as senior, at his proper side of the Court, where he was to attend the other Judge.

The RECORDER, who by this time came out of Court, denied Mr. Sheriff Parkin's assertion, and said that Mr. Alderman Rothwell was senior.

Mr. Justice PARK said he had nothing to do with the discussion of seniority; but must be attended in the usual manner.

Mr. Sheriff PARKINS then said he would do himself the honour of attending the learned Judge, whom he immediately ushered into his place in Court, and then took his departure from Court.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, after ushering in Mr. Baron Wood, took his seat in the senior Sheriff's box. Mr. Sheriff Parkins did not make his appearance again.

The remain of the late Sir WILLIAM EAST, Bart. were removed from Hall-place on Monday last, after having lain in state the preceeding day, and interred on Thursday in the family vault, at Witham, in Essex. The funeral was attended by his grandsons, the two sister of the late Lady East, and John Sawyer, Esq. of Heywood Lodge, one of the Executors, The service was performed by the Rev Wm. Wheeler, Chaplain to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The respectful attention evinced by the inhabitants of Maidenhead, as the procession passed throughout the town, was highly gratifying to the feelings of the whole family. Sir Wm. East is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Gilbert East of Fifield.

[*The Courier*,—*Oct.* 29.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LOYAL ADDRESS.—TOWN-HALL, BIDEFORD, DEVON, Nov. 2.

To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the borough town and manor of Bideford, in the country of Devon, and the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness at this momentous period to express our firm attachment to your Royal Highness and to your illustrious House and family, and our determination to support our glorious constitution as by law established. We view with abhorrence the wicked attempts that have been made by crafty and designing men to mislead the minds of the ignorant and the unwary, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's loyal and fathful subjects from his person and Government, & to bring into contempt the established religion and laws of the land, by the industrious dissemination of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets & publications, and by the specious and delusive pretext of annual Parliaments, we are led to express our firm reliance on the energy and wisdom of the Legislature, as the indisputable guardian of the constitution, to preserve the rights of the people inviolate, and to enforce due submission to the laws. Signed unanimously by a very large concourse of the town and neighbourhood.

IRELAND.

The following is an extract from the address of Mr. Justice Fletcher to the Dublin Grand Juries, on the opening of the Commission in that city on Saturday last:—

"To the Police of Dublin he paid every just and well-merited compliment, for their unwearied vigilance and activity, which were never once sullied by any charge that could derogate from their universally respected character. They had so completely hunted down the profligate and unprincipled disturbers of the public peace in this city and county, that on his last circuit he found some solitary outcasts of their dispersed gangs had been reduced to infest the adjoining counties, where they soon fell into the hands of justice. He felicitated the Juries and the well-disposed and peaceable in general, that the state of this country was so very different, at this happy and memorable period, to that of the sister country, where disaffection and tumultuary meetings distracted the country, and spread dismay and alarm through all quarters; while Ireland enjoys the most perfect tranquility, and obedience to law and order, from this her splendid centre, to the most remote and obscure corner of the island. As Ireland for many years had not experienced so great a blessing, he would willingly, and he believed truly, ascribe it to the happy conciliation which has for some time past taken place between all ranks and professions of the people. Difference of opinion is forgotton in the mutual inclination to confer obligations and return grateful acknowledgments. The late worthy and deserving Lord Mayor had done much towards diffusing this good feeling towards each other amongst all classes of the community; and a grateful people were bestowing on him the great reward of his justice and philanthropy—their thanks and blessings. He (the Hon. Justice) had lived long enough in the world to witness a great deal of what had been passing in it; but so many affectionate and grateful addresses he never before knew unanimously and cordially voted to any man, as there had been to him."

[*The Times*,—*November* 6.

RADICAL REFORM MEETINGS IN SCOTLAND.

MEETING AT CLAY-KNOWES, GLASGOW, Nov. 2.

Yesterday, about mid-day, the Anderston Deputation passed through Trongate to the Clay-Knowes. They had two flags and a very good cap of liberty, which was carried by a female, attended by several others. Wands with green tops, and bows of green ribands, were worn by the men in their hats and button-holes. Parties paraded through Calton Bridgetown and Mile-end, previously to the hour of meeting. which was one o'clock. The hustings were erected in a large level field, surrounded by slightly rising grounds. The wrights had been late of begining, and did not get it made so firm, perhaps, as they could have wished, which was subsequently the cause of some uneasiness and inconvenience, as well to the male as to the female Reformerss by some of the planks more than once giving way and sinking some inches. A few minutes before one o'clock, there was a very great assemblage and at a considerable distance was heard the music of the pibroch, claronet, trumpet, drum fife, and other martial instruments, playing, Johnny's gray breeks," "The Garb of old Gaul," "The Downfall of Paris," "Johnny Cope," Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," &c. &c. while caps of liberty, union flags, and ensigns, with all the former inscriptions, and many new ones; a large broom besom carried on the top of a pole, with an inscription tagged to it, Sweep Corruption;" a cabbage stock with all the thin portions of the leaves eaten away by insects, and only the *Radical* with the former supporters of the leaves left; an old tea-pot, with some indigenous plants and below it an inscription of "fine cheap tea without taxation;" a representation of a Manchester Yeoman cutting down one of his townsman; Wallace pushing his sword through an enemy to Scottish freedom; a figure staggering under a load of taxation, with several others, were seen approaching the hustings in all directions, while the people made way for them, and the bearers marched in and deposited their flags, caps of liberty, and females, sat, on, and around the hustings. At this time, according to a correspondent, there were 30,000 people present. When all the business of arrangement was considered complete, all those on the hustings, as well as those on the ground, took off their hats, while the band belonging to Rutherglen, joined by some others, played the King's Anthem.

The Requisition was then read, and an introductory speech made by a Mr. Wm. Stirling, who called to the Chair a Mr. Low, whose character he highly eulogized, and this being seconded, Mr. Low was unanimously elected Chairman.

Mr. Gilbert M'Leod introduced the resolutions in a pretty good speech, during which he was more than once interrupted; at one time by a cry of the cavalry, which, when he got the people quieted, he assured them was raised by some pitiful, low. despicable spy, and that the Magistrates had given the most positive assurances that no military should disturb them, so long as they conducted themselves in a proper manner: but scarcely had he resumed his speech when alarm and dismay appeared in several faces as well off, as on the scaffold, from one side of it giving way, and sinking considerably; and, unfortunately, on this portion were seated the women and some children. This was, however, quickly repaired by the carpenter, during which time the band played a tune, and at last Mr. M'Leod finished his speech, and the reading of the resolutions, which were nearly in the same words as those passed at the

meetings that have been held in this neighbourhood. They were adopted unanimously. Several speakers followed; two of whom spoke at such length, that several candidates for this kind of fame were very much disappointed, in not being able, from the want of time, to show off. Some appeals to the people were likewise kept back, and some speeches which the females had prepared. One of the above speakers read a letter from the *Chronicle* signed "An Occasional Correspondent," and commented on it at considerable length. The other was a native of Manchester, and said he had often in his youth sported on the very ground where the massacre had taken place. He proceeded to take a view of the operations of our armies in Ireland, under Lord Lake, who had subsequently gained such a load of laurels in the East Indies, and the fruit of such laurels was the dethroning of the gallant Tippoo Saib and several others, among whom were the descendants of Tamerlane the Great, who held such a respectable situation in the page of history, who had enthralled a great portion of Asia, commonly called *the East Indies, in a military despotism. And what, he would ask, had all these victories brought to the country? The proceeds had been pocketed by individuals; the soldiery had been paid by the country, and a son of Lord Lake's now holds a pension from Government for those glorious achievements.* (Here another cry arose of the cavalry coming.) This was, however, soon quieted; but this was scarcely effected when a most tremendous row was again commenced. A fellow was detected stealing a watch from a man's pocket, and some hundreds were round him; the whole assemblage was in commotion. The band again played. The fellow was then taken to the Police-Office. The hustings again gave way a little; the committee were anxious that the speaker would curtail his speech and come to the point. The people were gradually going away. The speaker was on a religious view. He appealed to the crowd whether he should stop; "Go on," was the cry; he stated, that he would thank them to call order on the hustings, which they did he continued for some time longer, & was followed by three others very shortly. The cap of liberty, a very handsome one, belonging to Tollcross and Parkhead Union Society, was then placed *on the Chairman's head by a very smart-looking female Reformer.* Thanks were then voted *to the usual newspaper* editor and Reformers, *Hunt* excepted, we believe, to the proprietor of the field in which they met, the President, the female Reformers, &c. The meeting then broke up a few minutes before five o'clock, and left the ground in the most orderly manner.

Nearly all the shops on the route through which they passed had on their window shutters, ; neither a military nor a civil force made its appearance; the streets were crowded with spectators, and not even a surly look was to be seen, in short it had rather the appearance, judging by the smiling faces, the silk and cotton flags (of which there were from 30 to 40, with eight caps of liberty) and the number of well dressed, and seemingly well pleased females, to be the assembling of some grand procession at the termination of some holyday. The military, horse and foot, as well as a very strong force of special constables, were in readiness to act if requisite; but their services were rendered unnecessary; and the streets were soon, considering "Hallowe'en," unusually quiet. It was mentioned from the hustings that there were 100,000 people present, when the assembly assented to this observation with loud cheers. A person on the hustings observed, that the Editor of the *Herald*, whom he honoured with an indecorous name, would call it 7,000.

A gentleman of accurate habits, who paid attention to the meeting, informs us that the number present, never at any one time exceeded 10,000; of which about 3,000 were Members of the Brayshaw's Union Societies.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

PAISLEY MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Radical Reformers of Renfrewshire was held yesterday at Johnston. About 1 o'clock the people from Paisley and neighbouring towns had arrived to the number of about two-thirds of the meeting at Glasgow, with various bands of music and 32 flags. Upon a fine large blue flag was a full length likeness of Major Cartwright, with his bill in his hand. The motto was above his head, "The venerable champion of our cause," and at his feet, "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that it wills it;" reverse, "Let all who love liberty rally round the standard of reform." Upon another was a painting of Wallace, inscribed "Sir William Wallace;" on the top, and at the foot, Like our ancestors, we'll defend our liberty and laws." Upon another was a spade and grape, with the motto. "The mucking of Geordie's byre." Others had harps and Scots thistles &c. "Abhor the inhuman butchers at Manchester;" "No corn laws—Cartwright's Bill;" "Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne will be established in righteousness," "Reason not with tyrants—man has only once to die;" "The boroughmongers' fall is fast approaching;" "Against tyranny and oppression, our lives we'll spend our rights to gain." "A day, an hour of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity of bondage," &c. All the flags, a bundle of rods with the fasces, and a black board with the words "Order! order!" were placed upon the front of the hustings.

The business began a little after one o'clock by a person reading the notice, and recommending a Mr. Brodie as Chairman, who was accordingly chosen, and a good-looking young woman placed a splendid cap of liberty on his head, amid the cheers of the meeting. Caps of liberty and addresses were presented by the Female Reformers of Johnston, Millerston, Kilbarchan, & Elderslie. Some shorts peeches were delivered. Resolutions of the usual kind were passed, and an appeal to the Prince Regent was read and voted; and Messrs. Cartwright, Wooler, Sheriff Parkins, and T. Dolby, are to be requested to see it delivered to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Major Cochrane received the thanks of the meeting for shielding the people from the sabres of the Manchester Yeomanry on the 16th of August last. Mr. Spiers was thanked with three cheers for giving the meeting the ground, votes of thanks were given to the most illustrious Radicals of the day. A number of female Reformers remained upon the hustings during the proceedings, and a number of the committee and spectators wore white hats. As the day was short, and the weather cold, and many of the people had far to go, the speeches were brief and few.

As there were five caps of liberty on the hustings, every speaker put on one when he addressed the meeting. The Chairman put on one, and requested the people to go quietly home, and persevere in the cause of reform, and he said he he would never cease to admire and advocate the principles of liberty, or if he did, he hoped a worse curse would befall him than what fell upon the murdering Cain. The meeting then dispersed.

When the procession was returning threugh Elderslie, they halted beneath Wallace's tree, and the bands played "Scot's wha'e wi' Wallace bled," and gave three cheers, and a number of pistols were fired. The whole body of the people turned down Storie-street to avoid the Cross. A band of about 70 or 100 boys closed the procession; they carried eight light flags, with mottos, as "The Draw Boys lament for the Times;" "Bread and Liberty;" "The Juvenile Reformers." On one flag they had the figure of a cock, and the motto, "As the auld cock learns." On another, "Let tyrants tremble, and look down upon the rising generation." "Rights of man," &c.

There was evidently a good number of pistols at the meeting, and all the Radicals had sticks; and two battle-axes were carried in the procession, and placed upon the hustings, during the proceeding.

All the shops from the north end of Paisley to the head of Storie-street were shut, and a party of mililitary were in readiness, but the people dispersed in the most peaceful manner, and at 6 o'clock the streets were nothing thronger than usual.—

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The crowd was immense; the people going and coming from about 12 o'clock till nearly 5, when they separated, each division going home to its own district. We were truly grieved to see females in the procession; their character and dispositions, being naturally so averse to any such public exhibition of their persons. The Sheriff, Magistrates, and a considerable number of special constables, were in attendance for the greater part of the day; and the cavalry and infantry were assembled, ready, at a moment's notice, to perform such duty as might be required of them. We hope this is the last of such public meetings we shall be troubled with. The people may now rest satisfied that they live in a land of liberty, when they have, to the terror of many well-disposed persons, been thus allowed to perambulate, in great numbers, through the streets of this city. Happily the evening passed off without any disturbance. A squadron of cavalry came from Hamilton in the forenoon, with two pieces of artillery, and returned after the meeting dispersed.—*Glasgow Courier.*

KILSYTH.

The number of Radicals who assembled at Kilsyth yesterday was very great. After unanimously passing several resolutions, the meeting separated quietly.

Incorrigible Old Thief.—Thursday last Francis Ross, an old man upwards of 70 yaars of age was met on the Deptford-road by Bourn, a Constable of Bermondsey, whose suspicion was excited by the bulky appearance of Ross, and he therefore detained and searched him, when it was discovered he was *cased* in seven fine linen shirts, over which were tied round his body two muslin gowns, and his hat was nearly filled of with muslin caps. The officer took Ross to Union-hall, where he gave various accounts of himself, as well as the property found in his possession, bnt he was recognized at the office as an [illegible]ned offender, having been several times tried at the Surry Sessions, and it was ascertained that he had been very recently discharged from Maidstone-gaol, where he had been twelve months imprisoned under sentence. On enquiry it was learnt that the stock of fine linen found upon him had been stolen in a wet state, from the garden of Mr. Morland, the banker, at Lea, to which place he was sent, and where he underwent an examination before Mr. Williams the magistrate, who fully committed him for trial, and sent him to his old quarters at Maidstone.

Execution.—John Holmesby, for the murder of his wife at Clapton, yesterday morning underwent his awful sentence. The unhappy mon, from the time of surrendering himself to justice, seems to have been perfectly resigned to his fate and every step which brought him nearer to death appeared to give him additional comfort. From his entrance into the gaol of Newgate, he evinced the strongest sense of morality, and, by prayer and sincere repentence, endeavoured to seek pardon from his offended Maker. Of his wife de spoke but seldom, and then in terms of affection. He loved her, he said, most dearly, and could not bear that she should degrade herself and him by immoral connexions witb other men. The conviction she had done so, had reduced him almost to a state of distraction; his heart was broke, and he cared not what become of him. The moment his passion had got the better of him, and he struck the fatal blow, his heart relented; but it was too late, and he only wished to atone for his offence by death. He prayed with great fervency for the pardon of his unfortunate wife. Since his trial, his conduct has been most exemplary; every moment was devoted to prayer, in which he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Cotton and other religious persons who attended him: he seemed anxious to do away an impression resulting from the evidence of the surgeon' that he had used a knife as well as the axe in the murder of his wife. This he denied: he gave her but three blows with the axe, and was then quite unconscious of what followed. A gentleman, named Morgan sat up with him the whole of Sunday night. Yesterday morning he received the sacrament; and during the night he slept but little, and even when his eyes were closed he still seemed engaged in prayer. About two o'clock he called for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter of farewell to his friends. The letter was endorsed with the following sentence:—"I have given this to my sincere friend, Mr. Morgan, to give these thanks to W. R. H. Brown, Esq., (the governar of Newgate,) London." Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Parkins, and Mr. Turner, the Under-Sheriff, arrived. The prisoner was then brought from his cell. He came forward singing and praying. While the gaoler was knocking out the rivet of his irons, he exclaimed, "Yes, I have full hopes in the mercy of God—for Christ suffered! But he was innocent! I am to suffer because I am guilty! But his innocent blood will well wash my guilt away." Every thing being in readiness, he was conducted to the scaffold: he walked with a firm step, and his physical energies seemed to be unimpaired. On the scaffold he begged to be permitted to sing a hymn; this was granted, and he sung with a clear and firm voice. At length the fatal signal was given, and he was launched into eternity. His body after being suspended the usual time, was sent to the surgeons for dissection.

[*Times November 2.*

Liverpool Loyal Address.—The loyal Address, which was forwarded to London for presentation on Saturday last, received the sanction of 3824 individuels, not merely with their names, which, on many occasions, amount to nothing or less than nothing, as must be obvious to any one who has paid the least attention to the manner in which signatures may be obtained; but, with very few exceptions, the professions & residences of the various subscribers: and we can say, and we state it with the utmost confidence, that never before was an Address forwarded to the Sovereign of these realms accompanied bo so great a number of respectable signatures, on any similar occasion from any provincial town in the kingdom.

Liverpool Paper

[illegible] that [illegible] to apply for a Court *Redical* of *Lieut.-Generals Thistlewood* and *Watson*, for conduct unbecoming Reformers, and subversive of all revolutionary discipline.

LONDON TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1819.

In speaking of the Norfolk meeting yesterday, we omitted to notice the conduct of Colonel Wodehouse, the Member for the county. We believe that he is a gentleman distinguished for a frank, open, intrepid manner. His appearance at the meeting did him credit. He spoke like a man, and showed that he was not afraid of declaring his opinion before foes or friends. Having said thus much of the speaker, we may briefly notice the matter spoken. Mr. Wodehouse reprobated, with becoming energy, the wicked exertions of the wretched herd of unbelievers who daily pester society with their trash: bnt we think that though he made no wrong estimate of their intentions, he took too wide a measure of their talent for mischief. Far be it from us to say, that the law should not pursue its due course against all the blasphemers of our religion. It is for law, such as it has always existed, that we pray; and we think that recent events have shown its adequacy to all the purposes for which it was intended. Carlile was tried the second time by Jurymen who were almost wholly placed in that situation by chance; and yet let Mr. Wodehouse observe how unanimous they were in objecting even to the reading of his indecent and wicked absurdities. Carlile himself has since called them, predetermined, no doubt they were, and so will he find every decent and respectable man in the kingdom predetermined to adhere to that faith which can alone afford him support amidst his manifold sufferings and infirmities in this world, and present him with the hope of a better. This trial, in its details and conclusion, presents a striking lesson to the Infidels. It informs them, that with all their devilish zeal, and wicked activity, they have made so little progress against public morals and the national faith, that out of twelve men chosen at random from the respectable classes of society, there is not one who can bear to listen with patience to their blasphemies. What is there in this to create alarm? Vigilance and activity are necessary at all times; but if the constitution is to be altered whenever one or two bad man choose to send forth wicked publications, then are our liberties at the mercy of the most profligate wretches in the community. Justice, Mr. Wodehouse says, was baited on her sacred seat: and so, in deed, she was; so also was a Roman Senator hearded in the awful assembly by an insolent Gaul; but what was the result? Did not the mischief fall on the head of the rude barbarian? Mr. Wodehouse said farther, that "the abuse of Christianity was the only trade "that prospered." We assure him he is mistaken. That other trades do not at present thrive so much as patriotism might wish, is not, we apprehend, the fault of the people: but let him look around him more cautiously, and we are sure he will discover, that of all trades, that which thrives least, either in profit or esteem, is the trade of vending blasphemy. How different in his habits and appearance is the needy skulking caitiff who deals in this ware, from the honest industrious mechanic or labourer, who toils through his six days with cheerful labour, and enjoys the seventh in sacred rest! No, no; the Infidel, we can assure Mr. Wodehouse, in the present state of British society, has no advantage over the Christian, even with respect to this world's good.

Public opinion begins now to "right itself," as the seaman's phrase is, with respect to the Manchester proceedings. It is now, we believe, pretty generally allowed, that if the Yeomanry had not been thanked with a most unsatisfactory & unbecoming promptitude, they would not have been thanked at all. No one supposes that the thanking business, if by any chance it had been hitherto omitted, would have now taken place. We do not wish to bear too hard upon the Yeomanry, Let us even allow that they acted from a sense of duty, however

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1820.

Continued from the last Page.

erroneous,. Yet it was not an arduous duty they had to perform, for not a sword was drawn against them: all their opponents fled at their approach. And who ever before thought of thanking men for performing that which presented no difficulty? Besides, the Yeomanry had an interest in dispersing the mob: they had their property to defend. The case is not, therefore, as if they had sacrificed interest to duty. We will put a case in which they might have been thanked with reason, and we should have joined in the approbation. Had they dispersed that meeting (supposing the purpose for which it took place to have been illegal, which is not proved)—but had they dispersed it, or prevailed on it to separate, without bloodshed or injury to the person of any one; then, indeed, consideration being had of the numbers assembled, they might have been thanked for their humanity, and the nation would have acceded to their praise: but, as the matter now appears, though unresisted, they even cut at old women and trampled down children.

Of all the meetings that ever met, that of yesterday in Finsbury-market was the most amusing. The sub-Radicals we suppose we may call these separatists from the Radical Hunt, were indeed most scurvily treated, We refer our readers to the account, for the acts which were performed: the speeches were nonsense, too bad for repetition: and if no person was hurt by the intermixture of stones with the mud, we think the conclusion was not an inappropriate one. Some accuse the friends of Hunt of commencing the mud storm; others say that the mischief began from the pickpockets, who were disappointed at finding no one there who had any think in his pocket worth picking. Our opinion is, that the crowd simply sought fun, and it was not unhappily devised to pelt those with mud who had been so long engaged in pelting the contitution with dirty speeches.

Yesterday was a holyday at the Bank; but business was transacted at the Stock Exchange nearly to the same extent as usual. Consols for the account were done at 67, an improvement of full one-half per cent. on the prices of Saturday.

Dover, Oct. 31.—On Friday last, a Common Assembly was holden in the Guildhall, when the Corporation unanimously voted the freedom of this ancient and loyal town to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lieut.-colonel George Jenkinson, Deputy-governor of Dover castle; and to the Earl of Guildford.

On Monday se'nnight, about half-past twelve, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Conroy, arrived in Exeter. The next morning, his Royal Highness, attended by Captain Conroy and Mr. Turner, left Exeter for Torquay, Teignmouth, and Dawlish, with the beauties of which places he expressed himself to be highly delishted. On his Royal Highness's return to Exeter, he dined with the Bishop at his Lordship's palace, where he was met by Lord and Lady Rolle, Lord and Lady Graves, &c. Wednesday his Royal Highness proceeded to Exmouth and Sidmouth, and from the latter place to Bicton, the seat of Lord Rolle. On Thursday his Royal Highness paid a visit to Budleigh-Salterton, Devonshire, where he and his consort intend the ensuing winter. His Royal Highness was received with particular demontrations of attachment to the House of Brunswick; the inhabitants decorating themselves and their houses with laurel, and singing "*God save the King*," with other loyal songs, at intervals, during his stay.

Yesterday his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, accompanied by Baron Hardenbrooke, arrived in town from Windsor, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Lord Lascelles succeeds Earl Fitzwilliam in the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of the county of York.—*Conrier.*

Mr. Wellesley and Mr. Benett, the two M. P.'s for Wiltshire, have, it is said, declined signing a requisition for a county meeting on either side of the Manchester question.—*County Chronicle*

Mr. L. Dundas, M. P., at the late York meeting, stated, that "the Manchester Yeomanry, on the 16th of August, went with their swords sharpened for the occassion." The hon. gentleman has since sent the following letter to the editor of the *York Herald*:—

Sir,—I have this day learned from a very intimate friend of mine, upon whose accuracy the most implicit reliance is to be placed, that the information upon which I stated at the county meeting "that the swords of the Yeomanry had been sharpened for the occasion" is incorrect. I am fully aware, that what I may have said in the Castle-yard is of very little importance; but it is most important to me, that I should not consider myself the propagator of an unjust charge for one moment after I am enabled to contradict it. I therefore have to request, that you will give the earliest publicity to this.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
L. DUNDAS. Aske, Oct. 29.

A Caution.—We have reason for cautioning smiths and workers in iron in this town and other places, against any insidious attempts that may be made to induce them to engage in the fabrication of pikes; and we hope any such applications, if made, will be resisted with the same firmness and decision that was displayed upon the occasion which has suggested the propriety of this caution.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Newcastle, Oct. 30.—A number of the inhabitants of this town have already enrolled their names to offer their services to Government as a volunteer corps, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M. P., and Charles John Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth-house will, it is expected, accept the Colonelcy and Lieut.-Colonelcy of the corps, in case the numbers shall be sufficient to entitle them to hold these commissions.

North Shields.—The Duke of Northumberland has sent notice to all his late volunteer tenantry, infantry, and cavalry, that their services, and those of other patriotic defenders of the Crown and constitution of the county, will be accepted, and means taken to fit them for service forthwith.

LONDON,—Saturday Nov. 6, 1819.

The foreign exchanges were yesterday a trifling degree higher than last post. The improvement was very small indeed, but the circumstance is important now, as the opinions of many mercantile men, very freely expressed, had led to the expectation of a continued depression. The influence of the exchanges on the price of bullion, causes their variation at this moment to be watched with as much anxiety as those in the Funds. The bank and Stock Exchange were both shut yesterday: a few private bargains in Consols were transacted on the Royal Exchange, at 67⅛.

Thursday an experiment took place at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwhich, of a new method of placing sights on the guns and carronades used on board ships of war, thereby affording a greater facility in pointing those weapons. The invention is that of Gen. Sir William Congreve, and, it is said, is very superior to any thing that has hitherto been produced. Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Sir H. Blackwood, the Hon. Captain Spencer, and several other distinguished military and naval officers, were present.

Yesterday Viscount Melville presided at the Board of Admiralty, for the first time since his Lordship's return from Edinburgh.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh, accompanied by Lord Anerim, passed through Chelmsford on Wednesday, from Sudbourn-hall, in Suffolk, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, where their Lordships had joined the Prince Regent on a shooting excursion. The party dined at the Spread Eagle, Ingatestone, about half-past 5, and immediately afterwards proceeded to town.

The Earl of Albemarle has written to Lord Sidmouth, requesting to be informed at what time will be most convenient to the Prince Regent to grant him a closet andience, for the purpose of receiving the address of the county of Norfolk.

The *Courier's* boast in yesterday's paper, that he scorns to write "any thing low, may remind his readers of the bear-dancers'" boast in Goldsmith's play of *She Stoops to Conquer*:—

"First Fellow.—I loves to hear the squire
"sing, bekeays *he never gives us nothing* that's
"*low.*
"Second Fellow.—O! d—m any thing that's
"*low*, I cannot bear it.
"Third Fellow.—The genteel thing is the
"genteel thing at any time: if so be that a gen-
"tleman bees in a concatenation accordingly.
"First Fellow.—I like the maxum of it,
"Master Muggins. What, though I am obli-
"gated to dance a bear (writes the *Courier*,)
"a man may be a gentleman for all that may
"this be my poison, if my hear ever dances
"but to the very genteelest of tunes—'*Water*
"*Parted*,' or the minuet in *Ariadne*."

Yesterday, about 3 o'clock, Watson, accompanied by a friend, went to the office of the Home Department, and requested to be admitted to see Lord Sidmouth, to present an Appeal; they were shown into the ante-room, and in about 5 minutes were ushered into an adjoining room to his Lordship. They walked forward, and Watson informed Lord Sidmouth, that he attended to request his Lordship to present an Appeal of the non-represented people of the metropolis to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which he then put into his Lordship's hand, requesting to know if his Lordship would send the answer, or whether he should wait upon him again?

Lord Sidmouth answered.—Dr. Watson, you may call; when will it be convenient?

Watson.—When it will be so to your Lordship; perhaps on Monday?

Lord Sidmouth.—On Monday I shall be engaged.

Watson.—On Tuesday may I call?

Lord Sidmouth.—What hour?

Watson.—Perhaps 2 o'clock, my Lord.

Lord Sidmouth.—That hour will be convenient; you may call at that hour, Dr. Watson. Upon which Watson and his friend withdraw.

Carlile, the slanderer of Christianity, has consistently enough, proceeded to slander some of the Jury by whom he was convicted: he has particularly charged Mr. Coutts with having declared during the trial that he was determined to return a verdict of guilty. Mr. Coutts has sent us a most positive and satisfactory contradiction of this calumnious assertion Times.

MANCHESTER, New-Bailey, Thursday November 4,

BAMFORD, THE REFORMER.

Samuel Bamford this morning appeared in Court, for the purpose of making an application for a copy of the warrant under which he was apprehended on the 26th of August last, for a conspiraey. It will be recollected, that a few days ago this individual made application to the Court for admittance and accommodation, for the purpose of taking notes, and that Mr. Pearson, on a subsequent day, recognized him as his clerk.

Mr. Bamford now presented himself before the Magistrates (Mr. Marriot and Mr. Wright.)

Mr. Wright said, Well, Sir, what do you want?

Bamford—I am here to apply for a copy of the warrant whereby I was arrested on the 26th of August last.

Nadin.—You must apply to me for that.

Bamford.—Well, then, I apply to you. I want also a copy of the commitment.

Mr. Milne.—For the warrant, you must apply to the constables, and for the commitment to the gaoler.

Bamford.—Where can I obtain it?

Nadin.—You must talk to me in another place.

Bamford.—Very well, Sir, I suppose I must then.

Nadin.—There, go about your business. You have done now. Let us hear no more of it in this place.

Bamford was silent, and retreated a few paces.

Nadin.—You are in the way now. You must go back.

One of the police-officers immediately proceeded to push Bamford out of Court; the latter resisted, and a scuffle ensued. Bamford cried out several times, "I appeal to the Court whether this is proper behaviour?

Nadin.—Hold yonr tongue, Sir We will have none of your chatering here.

Mr. Marriot.—Let him be where he is, as long as he is quiet.

The officer still, however, persisted, under the direction of Nadin, to turn Bamford out of Court; and the magistrate was obliged again to interfere in his behalf, saying, "You had better let him stay."

Bamford.—I have a right to be in Court.

Nadin.—If you don't hold your tongue, Sir, I will turn you out.

Bamford still persisted that this was very improper conduct, and Nadin, who is an immensely stout man, rose from his seat. and was about to turn him out by violence, assisted by the Police omcers.

Magistrate.—No, let him be. He can do no harm where he is.

Bamford immediately took his seat, and was suffered to remain. He has a very shabby appearance.

William Paul, the person; who was b ought up on a former day, charged with firing a pistol opposite Mr. Johnstone's shop, on Shudehill, again appeared in Court.

Mr. Barrow, on the prisoner's behalf, represented him to be a yonng man of a respectable character, and now serving in the Lancashire Militia. The pistols he bought in his own defence, having been on the Friday preceding the purchase of them very grossly abused.

Mr. Wright.—It is strange that a young man like this, getting no more than, perhaps, seven or eight shillings a week, should take it into his head to buy pistols.

The person from whom the prisoner bought the pistols was called, and proved that he at the time stated, that he wanted them for his own defence. The master of the lad also was called, and gave him a good character.

The prisoner, on being called upon to tell his own story, stated, that he was very much intoxicated on the night when he was apprehended.

Mr. Wright.—You have behaved in a most improper manner, and must find bail.

The prisoner said, that he had no bail at hand. He was accordingly takeu down to the prison until he could procure bail to the amount of 20l., and two sureties.

MEETING OF THE RADICALS.
November, 2.

A meeting of the unrepresented inhabitants of the metropolis, for the purpose "of making a last effort to arouse the Prince-Regent of these kingdoms and his Ministers to a sense of the forlorn condition of the country, and of the necessity of a radical reform of its institutions for bettering that condition," was yesterday held in Finsbury Market-place; and was of all the public meetings which we ever witnessed infinitely the most ridiculous. Indeed, it appeared to us as if the majority of the persons as-

sembled on this occasion had congregated together rather with a view of being amused by the tricks of Thistlewood, Watson, Preston, and Waddington, than of paying any serious attention to the ostensible business for which the meeting was summoned; and if such a motive really did actuate them, if either the represented or the unrepresented inhabitants of the metropolis did wish to interspersea little brief amusement with the graver nature of their ordinary pursuits, we do not know how they could have more effectually accomplished their object than by attending for a short time to the curious vagaries which were yesterday exhibited on the coal-waggon in Finsbury-market. Those who were the chief performers in them never were so successful in their efforts to afford amusement. On former occasions they only excelled others in extravagance, but on this occasion they even excelled themselves. In order that our readers may see that this is no empty assertion, we place before them the following sketch of what actually occurred there.

Little Waddington, who is determined to raise himself into notoriety by some means or other, yesterday acted as the *avant*-courier of the mad Doctor, and absolutely took his station on the ground with a tricoloured flag, at ten o'clock in the morning, inorder to point out to the uninitiated multitude, the spot on which the Radical orators intended to hold forth. This spot, even in the fairest weather, would have been as ill chosen a place as could have been selected, and was, owing to the dampness of the atmosphere and wetness of the day, soon converted into a most dirty and offensive puddle, as more than one of the spouters found by sad experience before the conclusion of his labours. Waddington had not been long at his post before he was recognized by some of his friends, who warmly congratulated him on the sufferings which he had endured in the cause of universal suffrage and radical reform. This tribute of applause appeared to convey no inconsiderable share of pleasure to the heart of the *quondam* bill-sticker, and served as an antidote to the bitter sorrow which he would otherwise have felt from the thin attendance by which the meeting seemed likely to be honoured about 12 o'clock. At that time not more than 200 persons, including men, women, and children, were assembled on the ground; and those, too, of such a description as would not have made a disgraceful addition to the celebrated ragged regiment which Falstaff commanded. While matters were thus situated in the Market-place, the Committee of 200 were assembled in high divan in Wych-street, and were anxiously waiting the arrival of certain "numerous and respectable individuals," whom they had announced to form a part of the grand procession with which they had attempted to terrify the town. These persons, however, not making their appearance, the splendid procession which these worthies had announced was obliged to be abandoned. Thistlewood and Walker, the new secretary, having consoled their disappointment as well as they could in some Radical potations, started for the field of action about 12 o'clock, and arrived there in a short time afterwards, without any of the insignia which they were expected to display. Dr. Watson and Preston, accompanied by Messrs. Baldwin & Griffin, whose names till then were unknown to fame were not long behind them; but instead of coming on foot to the meeting, had clubbed their pounds togther, and indulged in the aristrotical luxury of a hackney-coach. The destinies of the day were then hurrying fast on to their accomplishment; and in order to commence their fulfilment, nothing was wanted but the banners and the banner-men, who were to have marched in the procession, could a procession have been mustered. Their absence did not, however, long form any obstacle to the opening of the business of the day, since about half-past 12 o'clock they were seen paddling to the market-place, half covered with mud, and headed by a volunteer musician, who enlivened the dejection of their spirit by accompaying with a big drum the attempts at tunes which he ever had anon was playing on the Pandean pipes. Every thing was then ready for the commencement of the show except an audience, and we were rather surprized that the merry-andrews of this meeting did not attempt to collect it, as their brother buffoons of Bartholomew-fair sometimes do, by informing the people that the sport were just going to began. They did not however, defer the commencement of the proceedings, but for a few minutes after the arrival of their flagging friends; and in that short interval, having proclaimed in all the neighbouring allies, that so *tried* a band of patriots as Waston, Thistlewood, and Preston, were on the field, they vomited forth their inhabitants to listen to the words of wisdom which might fall from their tongues. This increase of numbers raised the drooping hopes of these illustrious personages; they felt their hearts beat high within them, and inspired by some present deity, determined to commence the arduous task which they had that day imposed upon themselves. At a quarter past one they entered the waggon, and after a few preliminary observations, placed Watson in the chair, who, upon taking it addressed the meeting in a strain of such moving eloqoence, that we are afraid that all its beauties would evaporate if reported. He then moved a long string of resolutions, which did not appear to please his auditors quite so well as did his speech; as instead of listening to them, they amused themselves by attending to a pugilistic encounter between two of their own body, and by pelting each other with mud and cabbage-stalks, to the great horror of the patrons of the assembly. To call them from these low diversions Dr. Watson again tried his powers of enchantment, and again did the multitude "stand fixed to hear." He talked of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, and vote by ballot, and confessed that he was driven to distraction whenever he thought of the events at Manchester. Mr. Forrester with a kindness for which the friends of reform can never too highly thank him, prevented him from going *distracted* on this occasion, by recalling his attention from those fatal transactions, and by seconding the resolutions, which, as they were proposed by the venerable Doctor, we need not say, were carried unanimously. An appeal, to the Prince Regent, founded on these resolutions, was then read to the meeting; but as it was so sublime a composition as to be far beyond the grasp of our humble understanding, we forbear to give it insertion, especially as some ill-natured persons might urge, that it was a composition of which the Attorney-General is very likely to become a reviewer. Mr. Preston proposed, and Mr. Gould seconded it in a speech where vehemence of action contended for the prize with vehemence of diction.

After the "appeal" had been put and carried, the Doctor once more stepped forward, and again congratulated his friends on the *unanimity* with which their proceedings were carried on—a *unanimity* which was worthy of imitation in other quarters.

Some new orators, with whose names we are not acquainted, then addressed the meeting, and each in his turn was very eloquent upon the hardships endured under, and caused by, the *violent* measures of a base *holigarchy*, and a corrupt *haristocracy*.

Next followed a Mr. Griffin, who, as we were informed, is a journeyman apothecary out of employment. He amused many of his hearers for a time with an account of the prescriptions which he had prepared for all the disorders of the state; and which he had no doubt, if followed, would in a short time effect a *radical* cure. To this speaker succeed.

Orator Preston.—This poor fellow, who, to do him justice, was more sober than we recollect to have ever seen him before on such occasions, began with a very serious face to lecture upon a *paper currency* and the *funded* system, to both of which, if he was to be believed, he was a *mortal* foe, as he had no doubt they would both be the *ruination* of the country. We cannot follow the orator in his address, but from its general tenour, we could infer that he has had such a quarrel with *Bank notes*, as has induced him to forswear any further connexion with them His attacks upon them were it is true, made in their *absence*; yet, from the earnestness of his manner, we had no doubt that he had a manly wish to have some of them near him, in order that he might show his courage to their face. At the conclusion of this *politico-economical* harangue, the leading principles of which were rather different from those of Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo, Preston bowed and resumed his former station in the waggon.

Little Waddington (of bill-sticking celebrity,) next addressed the multitude, and as usual said a great deal about himself and his sufferings in the great cause. His whole manner and conduct afforded considerable amusement to those around him.

The principal speakers having now concluded, it was put and carried that thanks should be given to those worthies who had (as we understood it) been instrumental in getting up the meeting. On this occasion Wedderburn (the black as he is called, but more properly speaking a man of colour) stood forward, and after an address, fraught with the beauties of Billingsgate slang, advised the people to come to the next meeting with *harms* (arms). This piece of advice was not relished by some of the leaders on the waggon, and accordingly the speaker was called to order, in a manner so rough as was nearly productive of a *row*. For some time the greatest confusion prevailed among the directors of the meeting, and the Doctor more than once threatened to turn some of them off the waggon. Order being at length in some degree restored, thanks were given to the Doctor, for his *conduct in the chair*; but the Doctor modestly replied, that he did not want thanks. He would have their thanks when they found him an honest man to the end. They had given thanks before now to some who had not been found worthy of it, and—Here the learned Doctor was interrupted by some of his friends, who thought he was going to allude to the dispute between him and Hunt, and to prevent any further disagreement, he was pulled down.

A vote of thanks was also proposed to Hunt, but from motives of *delicacy* it was withdrawn.

The meeting was now, by the advice of the Doctor, about to disperse, and the horses being put to the waggon, had begun to draw it away, when some of the parties surrounding it thought it too soon (though it was then nearly dark.) They therefore contrived that the waggon should be drawn into the centre of a quantity of soft mud, near which it had stood during the day. Many persons, including the principal speakers, remained on it, in order to get the more easily through the croud; but they soon found that they had made rather a bad choice, and several of them began to descend, though they had to wade almost knee deep in the mire before they got to firm ground. The opportunity of a "bit of fun," which the situation of the parties presented, was thought too good to be lost, and accordingly the kind hearted souls, for whose edification the *leaders* had strained their lungs so long, now began to pay them for their trouble. A brisk fire of lumps of mud, and other filthy missiles, was commenced against the occupants of the waggon, most of whom were in a short time almost covered with dirt. This continued until the objects of the attack had scrambled out of its reach. The meeting now dispersed without further tumult.

Our reporters, fearing that some such scene as that we have described would take place, left the meeting some time before its conclusion. The account of what took place after they retired (beginning with Mr. Griffin's speech) is, however, given on the authority of a person who was present. Towards the conclusion of the business, the crowd had considerably increased, mainly from the arrival of persons drawn to the spot from curiosity. A paper entitled "Radical Recrimination," containing the correspondence of Hunt, Thistlewood, Blandford, and Watson, was circulated gratis during the day.

The pickpockets, finding it necessary to take advantage of the confusion, drew the orators of the day in a hackney coach to Wych-street. In the course of their march several persons were robbed and beaten in a most dreadful manner. The arrival of darkness facilitated their infamous proceedings.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, dated on Saturday, and published in the *Courier*:—

"I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the resolutions of a meeting of the Magistrates and Lieutenancy of the county of Northumberland, called by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. The meeting was held in the great Banquet-hall of Alnwick-castle, a little after 2 o'clock yesterday. There were present, among others, William Orde, Esq., High-Sheriff, Sir C. L. M. Monck, Bart. M. P., T. W. Beaumont, Esq. M. P., Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M. P., Thomas Clennell, Esq., Charles John Brandling, Esq., &c. It was unanimously resolved,

"That in the present situation of public affairs, it is highly expedient that means should be immediately taken to render effectual aid to the civil power in case of disturbance of the peace.

"Resolved, therefore, That the magistrates do immediately swear in special constables in their respective districts.

"Resolved, further, That it be earnestly recommended that armed associations be formed in the chief towns in the county and throughout the country, in such mode as may best suit the respective circumstances of the inhabitants for the defence of each other in their respective persons and property, and for the preservation of the public peace.

"Thanks were voted to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the resolutions were signed by him."

Orator Brayshaw, one of the champions of *radicalism*, lately went to Strathaven, where the weavers are particularly distinguished for their shrewdness and intelligence. The people allowed him a patient hearing. When his harangue was ended they told him they were satisfied his schemes were impracticable and absurd; that they knew the subject themselves much better than he could teach it to them; and he failed in his object of making converts at Strathaven. Would that the same good sense had been shown every where else.

Nod and a Wink.—The following ludicrous incident occurred a few evenings ago, at the sale of a small tenement, in the town of Hemel-Hempstead. A plumber and glazier having a mind to purchase the tenement, employed a butcher, a neighbour of his, to bid for him. It happened, however, rather unfortunately for the plumber, that the punch went round very freely previous to the sale, and at the time the cottage was selling, being in high glee, he winked at the auctioneer, who took it for a bidding,

Immediately afterwards, he made a motion pre-concerted between himself and the butcher, for the latter to nod at the auctioneer for a bidding. This alternate winking and nodding continued till the place was run up to more than double its worth. The company during the time, were highly delighted with the emulation which appeared between the plumber and the butcher, a fact unknown to themselves; nobody suspecting that they were really not bidding against each other.

PROSECUTION OF WAITHMAN.

From the Globe, London Paper, of the 8th of November

The right Honourable the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall on the 6th of Nov. No business beyond that of the ordinary routine appeared on the summons, nor was any thing of peculiar interest to the public expected to be brought forward, it being generally understood to be merely his Lordship's farewell Court.

The Lord Mayor took the Chair a little before one o'clock, but in a very short period the attendance was more than usually numerous. The Members present were, Sir William Curtis, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Sir John Eamer, Sir William Leighton, Sir Charles Flower, Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Mr. Alderman Scholey, Sir William Domville, Mr. Alderman Birch, Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir Matthew Blosham, Mr. Alderman Magnay, Mr. Alderman Bridges Mr. Alderman Cox, Mr. Alderman Thorp and Mr. Alderman Sheriff Rothwell, Mr. Sheriff Perkins was not in the seat usually appropriated for the Sheriff, nor did we observe him in attendance at all.

The reading of Minutes of the last Court having been gone through, a letter received by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, from Mr. Alderman Waithman, dated from Winchmore hill, the Alderman's country residence, November the 5th, was read in nearly the following words.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Being prevented by severe indisposition from being present at the Court of Aldermen to be held to-morrow; and as certain proceedings, in which I and others have been personally concerned, have been entered upon at recent Courts without any previous notice, should it be intended to resume any such proceedings to-morrow, I beg to submit to your Lordship and the Court, the justice, fairness, and propriety of postponing the consideration of the same, until I may be sufficiently recovered to attend in my place in the Court.—I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,
R. WAITHMAN.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Mr. Alderman Wood moved, that the letter then read be entered on the minutes.

A short conversation ensued, in which it was urged, that the letter was a private communication to the Lord Mayor, and not of that importance to require being inserted on the Minutes. The Town Clerk also suggested, that it was not usual to enter on the Minutes every communication made by the Lord Mayor to the Court, of letters received by him. On searching the Journals, entry of similar communications was found, where the same were addressed to the Court; and it appearing that the letter in question was addressed, not only to the Lord Mayor, but to the Court of Aldermen also, it was held to be a regular communication to the Court, and the Worthy Aldermen's motion for entering the same on the Minutes was agreed to.

Prosecution of Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, and others for obstructing the Election of a Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day.

Sir W. Curtis presented a Report from the Committee of Privileges, to whom it was referred at the last Court to enquire into the circumstances which took place in the Guildhall, on Michaelmas Day, at the Election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; to take such legal advice as they might deem necessary; and to report, whether any, and what proceedings, should be had thereon.

The Report was then read by the Clerk; it was of some length, and stated generally, that the Committee had examined evidence as to the transactions which occurred in the Guildhall on Michaelmas Day; that statements of the circumstances of the case had been submitted for the opinion of several learned Gentlemen thereon, all of whom agreed in opinion, from the circumstances submitted to their consideration, that the occurrences which then took place, were improper and illegal; and that proceedings at law might be instituted against all the parties implicated therein. The Committee therefor recommended to the Court to file criminal informations against Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, Mr. Harcombe, Mr. Bumstead, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fearon, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Hunt, for the tumult, and for obstructing the election of a Lord Mayor.

This Report was argued by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Curtis, Sir William Leighton, Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, and Mr. Alderman Cox.

The Report having been read, Sir William Curtis rose. He regretted exceedingly the highly improper and illegal proceedings which had taken place in Common Hall, on the occasion alluded to, and the necessity which existed for the interference of that Court, which he considered as improperly called for, under the circumstances, in order to hold out an example to others, by the prosecution and punishment of the actors and abettors of those tumultuous and improper proceedings, and thereby prevent a repetition of such disgraceful scenes in future. He lamented to find among the number of those who were accused, the name of a Member of that Court. He declared he entertained no feeling of animosity against the worthy Alderman, nor against any of the parties implicated, many of whom he personally knew, and believed to be highly respectable; but he felt he had a public duty to perform, and it was from a sense of that duty alone that he now called upon that Court to interpose their authority, to protect their own rights and privileges, and to insure the peace and regularity of the public proceedings of the citizens at large. The Worthy Baronet concluded by moving, That this Court do approve of the Report of the Committee, and that the same be referred back to them, to carry the same into execution, by proceeding against the parties named, by information, indictment, or otherwise.

Sir C. S. Hunter in a short speech seconded the motion.

Mr. Alderman Wood, with great energy and animation, deprecated the hastiness of such a proceeding, and called upon the Court, by every consideration of justice and fairness, not to determine upon the prosecution of a Member of that Court without any previous notice or intimation to him of such a business being to be brought forward, especially as the Honorable Member had appealed to their candour not to proceed against him in his absence, and at a time when illness alone prevented his appearance in his place to defend himself. No Member was more regular in his attendance than that Worthy Alderman, nor more ready on all occasions to justify his conduct; nor could he perceive any reason whatever for precipitation in a business of so serious and important a nature. He confessed he was himself taken somewhat by surprise, and had no expectation till within the last hour, that this business would come under the consideration of the Court that day; no notice whatever of that fact was inserted in the summons, nor did he know, though he was one of the Committee of Privileges, that the Committee were prepared to make their Report. He had received no summons to attend the Committee for that purpose, but happening to be at the Guildhall that morning, he learnt by accident that the Committee were sitting; he went instantly to the Committee room, and found there, not indeed all the Gentlemen whose names were to the Report though he took it for granted they had been in attendance, but only the Lord Mayor, Sir William Curtis, and Mr. Alderman Cox, from whom he learnt, that the business was already concluded, that a Report had been agreed to, and would be presented to the Court that day.

It was here explained to the Worthy Alderman, that a summons to attend the Committee that morning had been sent to him, and the shortness of the notice was accounted for, from the circumstance that the opinions of the Learned Counsel had not been procured till late on the evening previous, and that the instructions of the Lord Mayor for summoning the Committee were not delivered to the proper officer till eleven o'clock on Friday night.

Mr. Alderman Wood said he would not undertake to deny that a summons had been sent to him; he must, however, declare, that he had been at his counting-house, and neither seen or heard of any such summons. He contended, nevertheless, that the Committee were not in in a situation to make their report, and that he had a right to conclude, that such Report would not be made, and could not with propriety be made, until certain papers, for which he had moved and which he considered of great importance, as to the proper decision on the case, were before them.

The worthy Alderman, we understood, had moved in the Committee for the production of precedents to prove the right of the Court of Aldermen to interfere with the privileges of the Livery, and also to shew the right of that Court to direct prosecutions to be instituted at the expense of the City). These papers, the worthy Alderman said, for reasons unknown to him, had not been laid before the Committee; and he insisted, that without a due consideration on those particular points, they ought not to have adopted the recommendation for instituting criminal prosecution.

One of the officers said, the papers moved for and ordered by the Committee were in preparation, but there had not been sufficient time to make the necessary search, and get the documents completed.

Mr. Alderman Wood urged, that this was a good and sufficient reason why the Court ought not to proceed further on the business at present; it might turn out, that they were interfering where they had no right, and incurring an expense which they were not authorised to defray out of the funds of the City. At all events, in his judgment, the Report had been prematurely agreed to, without the proper documents before them, and as there could be no occasion whatever for precipitation, even if the recommendation of the Committee was ultimately adopted, as there had been no notice of this business, on the summons, and above all as the Honourable Member accused, had thrown himself on their justice not to be condemned unheard, and in his absence, he should move as an amendment, that the consideration of the Report be adjourned to the next Court.

Mr. Alderman Thorp seconded the motion for the adjournment of the proceedings, and dwelt with much severity upon the want of candour and feeling, in thus directing a prosecution against one of their own Members, who was absent through unavoidable and unforeseen illness, and who appeared to rely that they would not resume proceedings against him, much less come to an ultimate decision in his absence, and without hearing what he might have to urge in his defence. There was one point respecting this business, which did not appear to have occupied the attention of the Committee, but which he considered as of much importance in the case. It was well known, and had been publicly intimated previously to Michaelmas Day that an attempt would be made at the Common Hall to go into the consideration of other business previous to proceeding to the election of a Lord Mayor. He therefore, his Lordship knew, of such an intention—if he thought such a proceeding riotous, and an illegal obstruction of the election—if, as had been asserted, the mover on that occasion had informed his Lordship what he was about to do, and tendered to him the motion he was about to propose, before he quitted the hustings, it was his duty, if he apprehended riot, to have stopped it to prevent it, and not by retiring from the Hall, to leave it in doubt, at least, whether he considered such proceeding improper or otherwise. He conceived, therefore, that it was of importance that the fact should be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Committee and the Court, whether his Lordship was aware of the proceedings about to be adopted, as should it appear that his Lordship was fully informed upon that subject, his quitting the Hall, without interfering to prevent it, might have been construed by many to sanction the opinion, that such proceedings were neither irregular, unusual, nor illegal.

Some of the Law Officers here intimated to Mr. Alderman Thorp, that even if that fact were ascertained and allowed, it could make no difference whatever in the law of the question.

Mr. Alderman Thorp was not enabled to decide what difference it would make in the law of the case, but he conceived it ought, and would have great weight in the decision of the Court upon the question. Even admitting the correctness of the facts stated in the Report, he had great doubt as to the right of that Court to interfere with the privileges and conduct of the Livery in Common Hall, for which reason, and also upon the former grounds he had urged, he should feel it his duty to vote for the adjournment of the consideration of the report.

Mr. Alderman Birch rose with some warmth, and insisted upon the Court's proceeding immediately. He disclaimed all party feeling, nor was he actuated by the slightest sentiment of hostility or animosity toward any one of the individuals implicated in these transactions; but the right of the Court to interfere on such a business had been publicly questioned, and even denied; it was, therefore, of the utmost importance to the dignity of that Court, and to the Citizens, at large, that that question should be determined as speedily as possible; and that it should be ascertained what were the rights and privileges of the Court of Aldermen, or whether they had any rights and privileges at all? He considered, that on the legal issue of this depended that decision, and he could see no reason whatever for delay. He should therefore support the motion for approving the Report, and for proceeding upon it forthwith.

One or two of the Aldermen made a few observations, but more in the nature of desultory conversation than open discussion, and, on the question being put, the Amendment was negatived, and the original motion, for referring the Report back to be carried into execution, was agreed to.

[*Times,—November 8.*

Lord Mayor's Day.—This had been celebrated with the usual procession on the 9th of November in London, when Mr. Alderman Atkins was so ill-received by the populace, as to be subject to insult and derision throughout the whole of the way. The new Lord Mayor passed along the streets receiving respect and attention; but when the worthy Alderman who lately filled the civic chair was observed, the populace hissed and shouted, exclaiming—"Atkins! Atkins!—Fire, Fire! Murder!—Murder!—The Thames in a blaze! The City burnt!"—in allusion to his late notable announcement of the discovery of a plot to set all London in a conflagration, and massacre all its inhabitants!

MATRIMONIAL REGULATIONS.

Guildhall, York, Sept. 23.—A man was brought up by a warrant upon the information of his wife, who had sworn the peace against him. After being informed by the Sitting Magistrate (Alderman Dunslay) of the charge laid against him, he asked Permission to "say summet in his *exculpitation*.

"Well," said the Worthy Magistrate, "you are at liberty to say any thing you please in your defence."

"*Why*, then please your Worship, I cann show as how my wife took the law into her hands before I baisted her at all.

Magistrate—"Did she strike you first.?

"No, your Worship, but if you'll please to hear my tale, you shall know all about it; first, if you'll please to hear me, you must know that I is of a very hot temper, and she's pratty hot as well as I; well, so you know, says I to yer *yan* morning, Bessy, my lass, we'll split our disturbances, *t'ane* of us shall be maister *yan* year, and t'other of us next year, in regular *succession*; well, please your Worship, she agreed to this *regulerment*, and she has been't maister all t'last year; the time you know, that her time expired was last Friday four months. Well, your Worship, of Friday four months I told as that I was *ganning* to be't maister; well, do you know, she took't law into her own hands, and said she'd be *fellert* if she would n't remain master for t'next year; so I has *put up* with the degradation till last Friday—war'nt that 'Iday, Bessy? till last Friday—well, and then as how I thought t'law wad authorize me to baist her as she had first tane t'law into her own hands."—(Much laughter.)

Magistrate—"*Woman*, what have you to say to this ingenious defence?"

The wife—"Please your Worship, I know I's guilty of the *alledgement* he has has laid again me! I'se sorry for what I've done! I hope as that you'll forgive me this time, and I'll try *him* (pointing to her husband) till he misbehaves himself again!"

The Magistrate then advised her in future to let her husband be the master, and, after making mutual promises to kiss and be friends, they retired highly delighted to have their differences thus amicably settled.

[*October 9.*

ACCIDENTS.

Brighton, Nov. 6.—Lady Carr, accompanied by one of the Miss Percivals her daughter, was next in her carriage, near the cavalry barracks, on Wednesday afternoon. Her Ladyship, besides receiving several bruises on her head, had her left arm severely fractured. Miss Percival sustained no material injury. The accident was occasioned by the horses taking fright at the flags of the lancers.

Dreadfull Accident.—A dreadful accident happened in Plymouth dock-yard, on the 6th of Nov. A temporary dam, built at the stern of the south dock, for the purpose of protecting the workmen, burst, and carried away a bridge, on which from 40 to 50 persons were at work, they were all ingulphed in the raging abyss, but by great exertions were saved, except two, who were drowned; two had their limbs fractured, and five received violent contusions.

Earl Fitzwilliam is removed from the office of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York. The leading part which his Lordship was induced to take in signing and circulating the Requisition for a Meeting, at this critical period, in a county in which he was Lord Lieutenant, his personal attendance at that Meeting, his entire concurrence with the Resolutions and Address, and his public approbation of all the proceedings, must have effectually destroyed that right understanding, that fair and honourable confidence, which is, at all times, desirable, but, at a crisis like the present, is indispensable in the official intercourse which must take place between the Government and a Lord Lieutenant.—With two Authorities, so publicly opposed to each other, all cordial co-operation must be at an end; it was impossible, therefore, that his Lordship should continue in his office at a moment when the safety of the Country requires that the undivided energy of the State should be exerted for its preservation. *Courier.*

Dublin, Nov. 5.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, to translate the Right Rev. and Hon'ble Power Le Poer Trench, D. D. Bishop of Elphin, to the Archbishopric of Tuam, and the United Bishopric of Enoghdnen, with the Bishopric of Ardagh in commendam.

The family party which lately broke up from Mount Stewart, the seat of the Venerable Marquis of Londonedrry, consisted of the following distinguished individuals among others.

The Marquis of Camden, brother to the Marchioness of Londonderry; Lord Ellenborough, his Lordship's son-in law; Colonel Wood, M. P. David Kerr, Esq. Alexander Robert Stewart, Esq. M. P. for the county of Derry, his Lordship's nephew; Robert Wood, Esq. M. P.; The Hon'ble Frederick Stewart, son to Lord Stewart and grandson to the Marquis; Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge K. B.; Lady Elizabeth Pratt, sister to the Marchioness of Londonderry; Lady Frances Pratt and Lady Caroline Pratt, daughters of the Marquis of Camden, and neice of the Marchioness of Londonerry; Lady Selina Kerr and Lady Emily James, daughters of the Marquis of Londonderry; Miss Wood, grand-daughter to the Marquis.

These, together with the Nobility and Gentry of the county, formed a party, such as is seldom met at the country seat of a Nobleman in this kingdom. *J.*

THEATRE.

Cork, November 3.—Last night Miss O'Neill gave another exhibition of her extraordinary talents in *Juliet*. If left the fashionable audience nothing to wish for, except in not being sufficiently supported by the other characters. The scenery was very defective: for is it not ridiculous, and a violation of probability and effect, to see Romeo addressing the *Apothecary* in a wood, when the words of the author suppose him in a street; and to observe Miss O'Neill displaying her matchless and extraordinary powers in the *garden scene* on an elevated position like a scaffold, instead of appearing in a *balcony or window*?

After the curtain had fallen, Mr. Williams, the Stage Manager, came forward to apologise to the audience for the deficiences in the scenery, and to state, that only, for the lateness and suddenness of the engagement with Miss O'Neill, which only took place last Wednesday, and the necessity the Patentee was under of collecting the company from different parts of the country, a considerable improvement would have taken place in these particulars—he then withdrew.

This address of Mr. Williams was received with much applause by the house.

Here a Mr. Doyle rose in the Pit, and called for the Stage Manager to return; a difference of opinion seemed to prevail in the House, whether this call should be attended to, but the majority being evidently in favour of his appearance, the Manager came forward again when Mr. B. observed upon the necessity there was of making this apology, which he conceived satisfactorily, as nothing but the superior performance of Miss O'Neill would have allowed the public to submit to the palpable deficiencies in this respect. He then alluded to a circumstance which occurred on Monday night, in the representation of the afterpiece of *Raising the Wind*, in which one of the performers made some unfavourable allusion to the officers of this city engaged in the South American cause, which Mr. B. reprehended as unwarrantable, and not defensible in a performer, nor applicable to the persons engaged in this great and animating cause. Here the business terminated, and the manager finally withdrew.

Ivanhoe.—This new Work, by the admirable author of Waverly, bids fair to be even more popular than the preceding, or the Tales of my Landlord, as the scenes are in England, and the language will consequently be more generally intelligible, than the provincial dialects of the North. The West Riding of

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Yorkshire is the place of action, and the time, the period of Richard Cœur de Lion. A description of a tournament in that "age of chivalry," and an account of preparations for the Crusade to the Holy Land, have been mentioned as eminently displaying the powers of the author. We need hardly remind our readers how distinguished the great Scottish Minstrel is, for his pictures of this kind, Among the most prominent characters, we understand is a Jew, when Jews were hated and persecuted in England, as they are now in Germany, A Saxon Lord, a Norman warrior, knights, pilgrims, and even swine-herds, and the lowest grades of social life, as exhibited in those remote days, afford the finest scope for diversity and interesting delineation.—Ivanhoe, the nominal hero, is, we believe, a sort of mysterious personage in Palestine.

Selections.

—*Report of the State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain, from the work of M. Dupin, by* LAPLACE, ROSELY, *and* SANE.

For some years past, the English have occupied themselves a great deal in bringing to perfection the timber-work of their vessels. They have gradually adopted a system which they actually practise, and which we attempted a century ago but, then with little success. This system consists in supressing the timbers of the ships'-hold, and in strengthening the perpendicular bindings of the side planks and planels by other oblique bindings in the inside. They have acknowledged, or at least they are assured that experience has made them acknowledge, the good effect of this new method, and the strength the vessels acquire by it. A great number have been built on this principle *

After the report of M. Dupin, and the advantages which seemed to result from this system, our commissioners ordered a trial to be made upon a vessel building at the time. An experiment ought absolutely to be made on an object of this importance, it being the only method to make sure of the advantges of this new system; and such a trial can take place without any inconvenience resulting therefrom, as these would always be a good vessel; for these nautical qualities will never be altered; and, if it succeeded, the French navy would be indebted to M. Dupin for the advantages that would be derived therefrom. For some years past, the English have not confined themselves to the improvement of the timber-work only, but they have been liberal enough to consider, the interior accommodation. M. Dupin, at great length, very properly appreciates the good and bad effects that ought to result from these improvements, for the health and convenience of the sailors.

The English have wrought a change in the construction in their masts (*mâts d'assemblage*;) instead of forming them with planks, the one placed on the other, and indented, they confine themselves to put together the rough planks, and reduce them to a plain surface, unite them with copper hoops driven half into the different pieces in contact with each other. This method seems to have succeeded, and is even preferable to the Dutch way, which has simplified the construction of masts. The French navy knew of this new process some years past. The mast of an English frigate lost on the coast of France, which run a-ground upon the sands of the port of L'Orient. This mast was taken to pieces, examined with care, and they raised the plan.

However, as it is impossible to adopt new proceedings without being assured of their efficacy, they have just made a trial in the port of Toulon, upon the sloop Urania, which is gone on a long mission. One of the lower masts has been built on the old plan, and the other after that which had been followed by the English frigate. It is not until after the return of this sloop, that a certain judgement can be formed of the advantages or disadvantages of the new plan.

A Frenchman, established in England during the last war, has brought to singular perfection the process of making blocks. M. Dupin, who was particularly acquainted with Mr. Brunel has taken a great number of instructions on it, to which he has affixed his own observations. Similar machines exist in the ports of Brest and L'Orient. The manufacturing of sails presented nothing remarkable to M. Dupin, but the machines put in motion by steam, for weaving and spining the flax with which the sails are made. Rope-making is one of the maritime arts that the English have carried to the greatest perfection. They have invented an astonishing number of ways for spinning, tarring, and putting together their ropes. Several plans appeared to M. Dupin worthy of being well studied, and some deserve to be adopted in France.

For some years past, the English have used Iron cables in lieu of those of hemp, His Excellency the Minister of Marine hearing this, requested M. Dupin to purchase at London four iron cables? one of which was immediately tried at Dunkirk by him, in the Lighter Isere, another in the Lighter La Loire. These vessels, being commanded by clever oficers, the cables were more properly used; and it appears that they would be of great assistance in many circumstances. However, M. Dupin, who has acknowledged their advantages, will not go so far as to give them an exclusive preference; but he thinks, as well as our commissioners, that one, at least, ought to be embarked on-board each vessel of war, in case of any extraordinary or unexpected ocurrence.

* There are now thirty-eight ships of the line and thirty-six frigates after this principle,

DESCRIPTION OF THE* SALAGRAM FROM HAMILTONS ACCOUNT OF NEPAL.

On the banks of the Gundaki, at Muktinath, is a precipice, from which the river is supposed to wash the Salagrams or black stones, which are considered by the Hindus as representatives of several of their deities, and which are the most common objects of worship in Bengal, where images are scarce. They are of various kinds, and accordingly represent different deities. Pilgrims, who have been at the place, say, that the stones are found partly in the precipice, and partly in the bed of the river, where it has washed down the earth. On account of its containing these stones, this branch of the river is usually called the Salagrami, and the channel every where below Muktinath, until it reaches the plain of India at Sivapur abounds in these stones. All the Salagrams consist of carbonate of lime, and are in general quite black, but a few have white veins. Their colour is probably owing to some metallic impregnation, which also occasions their great specific weight. They rarely exceed the size of an orange, and they are rounded, I suppose, by the action of water. Most of them are what naturalists call petrifactions, and by far the most common are Ammonites, half imbedded in a ball of stone, exactly of the same nature with the petrified animal. Others, which are reckoned the most valuable, are balls containing a cavity formed by an Ammonite, that has afterwards decayed, and left only its impression, or they are what Wallerius calls *Typolithi Ammonitarum*. The Ammonites or their impressions are called the Chakras or wheels of the Salagrams, but are sometimes wanting. The stone is then a mere ball without any mark of animal exuviæ. Some balls have no external opening, and yet by rubbing away a portion of one of their sides, the hollow wheel (*Chakra*) is discovered. Such Salagrams are reckoned very valuable.

A Droll Story—An Archbishop of Canterbury, making a tour into the Country; stopped at an Inn for refreshment, being at the window, he observed at a distance in a solitary wood, a well-dressed man, alone, talking and acting a kind of part. The prelate's curiosity was excited to know what the stranger was about and accordingly sent some of his servants to observe him, and hear what he was rehearsing; but bringing him back an answer that was not satisfactory, his Grace resolved to go himself. He accordingly repaired to the wood, ordering his attendants to keep at a distance, addressed the stranger very politely, and was answered with the same civility.

A conversation having been once entered into, though not without interruption by an occasional soliloquy, his Grace asked what he was about? "I am at play," he replied. "At play?" said the Prelate, "and with whom? You are alone." "I am," said he. "Sir, you do not perceive my antagonist but I am playing with God." "Playing with God?" (his Lordship thinking the man out of his mind) "this is a very extraordinary party; and pray what game, Sir, are you playing." "At chess, Sir." The Archbishop smiled, but the man seeming peaceable, he was willing to amuse himself with a few more questions. "And do you play for any thing, Sir?" "Certainly." "You cannot have any great chance, as your adversary must be so superior to you." "He takes no advantage, but plays merely like a man." Pray, when you win or lose, how do you settle your accounts?" "Very exactly and punctually, I promise you." "Indeed; pray, how stands your game?" The stranger, after muttering something to himself. "Why, I have just lost it." "And how much have you lost?" "Fifty guineas." "That is a great sum; how do you intend paying it? Does God take your money?" "No; the poor are his treasurers; he always appoints some worthy person to receive the debt, and you are at present the purse-bearer." Saying this, he pulled out his purse and reckoning fifty guineas, he put them into his Grace's hand, and retired, saying he should play no more that day.—The Prelate was quite fascinated; he did not know what to make of this extraordinary adventure; he viewed the money, found all the guineas good, recalled what had passed, and began to think there must be something more in this man than he had discovered. However, he continued his journey, and applied the money to the use of the poor as had been directed.

Upon his return, he stopped at the same Inn, and perceiving the same person again in the wood in his former situation, he resolved to have a little further conversation with him, and went alone to the spot where he was. The stranger was a comely man, and the Prelate could not help viewing him with a kind of religious veneration. Thinking by this time that he was inspired to do good in this uncommon manner, the Prelate accosted him as an old acquaintance, and familiarly asked him how the chances stood since they had first met? "Sometimes for me, and sometimes against me—I have both won and lost." "And are you at play now?" "Yes, Sir, we have played several games to day." "And who wins?" "Why, Sir, at present the advantage is on my side, the game, is just over; I have a fine stroke check-mate; there it is." "And pray, Sir, how much have you won?" "Five hundred guineas." That is a handsome sum; but how are you to be paid?" I pay and receive in the like manner. He always sends me some good rich man when I win, and you my Lord, are the person. God is remarkably punctual upon these occasions."—The Archbishop had received a considerable sum that very day; the stranger knew it, and producing a pistol by way of receipt, the Prelate found himself under the necessity of giving up his cash; and by this time discovered this divine inspired gamester to be neither more nor less than a thief. His Lordship had, in the course of his journey, related the first part of this adventure but the latter part he took great pains to conceal.

* In Western India there are many of these stones but chiefly in the possesion of Bramins who look upon them as the representation of Vishnu; some time ago a Bettager, brought one to Bombay which he offered for 1,000 Rupees, and asserted that it produced 1½ Massa of Gold daily about 1½ Rupees as there are 12 Massa to a Tola.

He however found no purchaser, for though it is said that in the primitive ages, they yielded even larger quantities, yet they have long lost this quality; besides before any person is allowed to take them from the bed of the Gundaki, they undergo an examination by the Rajah of the country, who takes care, to let none of these Gold producing stones, go out of his own Country.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	2	50	
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	58	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	56	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.			
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	78	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	21	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil.	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	240	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	260	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	old	200	0	00
Limzee Wudwan,	nominal,	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
Rajapore.				
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH, 1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	53	0	00
GHEE, Carauchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lb.	80	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	14	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,				
Galbanum,	Europe market,			
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	14	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	13		
Ditto Bags,		1		
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	30	0	
Ghanty,	per Ditto	60	0	
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	
Ditto Flat,	" "	64	0	
English Square,	" "	44	0	
Ditto Flat,	" "			
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	
Sheet	" "	10	0	
Red,	" "	12	0	
White	" "	15	0	
China,	" "	18	0	
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	
MACE, good,	per pound	3	0	
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.	0	1	
Black	" "	0	1	
Green	" "	1	0	
Yellow	" "	00	0	
Red	" "	00	0	
Blue,	" "	00	2	
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	142	0	
Bhatcole,		148	0	
Eastern,	"	140	0	
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	0	
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	14	0	
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	3	2	
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	48	0	
Mocha,	"	35	0	
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	17	0	
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	0	
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	16	0	
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	15	0	
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	0	
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	5	0	
Hollands	per Case	30	0	
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	
STEEL, in Tube,	per cwt.	13	0	
Bundle,	" "	15	0	
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	0	
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	35	0	
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	
Ghautee,	"	80	0	
Pegue,	Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES,	per " box	20	0	
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	1	
TINCALL,				
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	
TURPENTINE,	per " barrel			
Spirits,	per " gallon	4	2	
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	40	0	
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	0	
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	32	0	
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	19	0	
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	18	0	
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	
Port,	" "	18	0	
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	33		
Ditto Red,		34		
Hamsia White,		38		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	
Freight to England,	dead weight 4 £. per Ton.			
Loose Freight	5 £.			